THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,636—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible]	7912	MOOLTAN	9021
[illegible]	7951	CHINA	7953
CALEDONIA	7538		
DIVATHA	8092	MALWA	10883
[illegible]	8608		
[illegible]	6000	MACEDONIA	10813
[illegible]	7933		
[illegible]	6000	MARMORA	10509
[illegible]	7912		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Coolies leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, saloonips, for First Class Passengers only.

FOR LONDON.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
s. s. Umona	5,000	17th May 1911.
s. s. Umvolosi	4,500	15th June 1911.

Fares Rs. 375 and Rs. 420.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4590	L. Macchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	16th July 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ——to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2¼ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	18th May	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	19th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	22nd May	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 18th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Wednesday, the 17th May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 18th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Muttra," 4644 tons, sailing on or about 20th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

17th May, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
Caledonien	4,130	Melber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147		3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365		28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Melber	23rd Nov. 1911

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	19th May 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	X	16th June.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Horaby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	20th May 1911
Massilia	5091	Brown, R N R	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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Number of inventions patented

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Thaipeng (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits	Gold $ 3,375,444.33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance s from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ..... £ 1,360,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
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THE GIFT OF GIVING SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

IF you require something novel, something that "gets away" so to speak from the usual offerings of presents, there are sound reasons why the choice of cultivated people should fall on HAWKES' CUT GLASS.

Not only has HAWKES' CUT GLASS won first honours at every exposition of note within current memory, but in the cosmopolitan field of art it is not less distinguished. Among the finest CUT GLASS of the Age Hawkes' is acknowledged to be one of the artistic wares of the world. HAWKES' characteristics are uncommon ones. The cutting is clear, elegant, exact. The colour is the matchless, perfect white. Every design shows the imagination, poetry, and freedom of the artist.

We now have on exhibition a choice collection of

HAWKES' CUT GLASS

and which consists of specimens of the most beautiful things. If you are interested in the selection of a gift or in the further enhancement of your own table—the dining table, the toilet table, "the little table" where crystal and flower colour would lend a happy touch inspection would interest. If you have no immediate purchase in mind we would be equally pleased to introduce to you this department of our stock,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather

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A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

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either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

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150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA!

Highest grade **LAMP OIL**

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR-OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

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Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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'ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for Special Oils" for the supply of:—

500 Gallons of Cylinder Oil.
1,200 Gallons of Crank Chamber Oil.
200 Gallons of Dynamo Oil.

for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st July 1911. The oil is to be supplied shall be in accordance with specification shown in tender.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 13th June 1911, at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

3. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tender.

4. If tenderers are not actually manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturer of the oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

5. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderer should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 12th June 1911.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges) will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, the 13th May 1911.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS FROM BOMBAY TO SIMLA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS available for two months from the date of issue, will be issued on any date commencing from the 11th May, during May, June and July from Bombay to Simla, via Delhi and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, at the Reduced Fare of Rs. 128-10-0.

2. Passengers for Simla are recommended to travel by the Punjab Mail leaving Bombay at 2-30 p.m., and to change into the through carriage attached to the Train at Delhi for Kalka.

3. On the Return Journey passengers are recommended to travel in the Delhi through carriage leaving Kalka 10-30 P.M., arriving Delhi 5-34 A.M., and change at Delhi into the Punjab Mail leaving that Station at 9-15 A.M.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Dated 9th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES:—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21-15 hours, arrive Simla 18-30 hours. Leave Simla 8-15 hours, arrive Bombay 7-15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

FOR SALE TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

WHITELAWS TELEGRAPH CYPHERS with TERMINATIONAL ORDER.

A Selection of 200,000 WORDS from the FRENCH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN, and LATIN LANGUAGES, not exceeding TEN LETTERS, arranged both in ALPHABETICAL and TERMINATIONAL order.

IN 2 BULKY VOLUMES.

To be sold off very Cheap.

Apply to "TELEGRAPHS," care of this Paper.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are analysed, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 only No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY 8 to 9 a. m.
EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
OUR GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

"A BOTTLE OF MILK."
A pathetic pourtrayal of a brother's love shown in an episode of the Seige of Paris 1870.

"THE MYSTERY OF LONELY GULCH."
A daring story of love and death on the American Frontier.

"FOOLSHEAD"
Municipal Health Inspector. A critical study in hygiene and a scream of laughter
and
OTHER POPULAR PICTURES
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

HARWOOD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for the ensuing season are requested to be sent to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

J. B. LIME,
Jt. Hony. Secretary
Care of Messrs. Chas. Brown and Co.
Prince's Dock.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate:—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6 and 13.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland: Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, on the Ridge Road, lately occupied by Hon. Justice Mr. Robertson, for period till September, 1911. Apply NAGINDAS BHAKTIDAS SAKAI, Deputy Head Shroff, Bank of Bombay.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No upbill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care this Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¾ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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TAILORS
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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

Auction Sale of Old Stores, Ship's Furniture, Fittings, Boats, etc, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dock-yard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old troops, mess utensils, leather belting rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

9

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR SWEEPINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Prince's Dock, F. Shed, on account of the concerned ex s. s. "Lord Kelvin"—

A number of bags sugar sweepings.

Purchaser will have to pay all charges &c., and take delivery of the goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Chikalwadi, opposite Flour Mill, on the west side of Grant Road Station, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors, for the vendor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 597 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Chikalwadi Road, at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under

2 E

Old No. 23 and 24, and New No. —— and New 13527,

Survey No. —— and assessed by the Municipality 7045,

of Bombay, under Ward No. 3698 (7 A) and 3698 (7 B), and Street Nos. 1 F A and 7 H B, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property, formerly of Washudeo Krishnarao but now of Beheram Merwan Beheram, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Ciriaco Caitano but now of Luis Caitan Perreira, on or towards the north by the Chikalwadi Road, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Dossibai Cowasji Jahangir Jassawalla but now of Zorostrian Buildings Society.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the vender, at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

By order of the Trustees of the late Bai Mongibai, widow of Khetsi Parmanand.

1 diamond necklace.
2 diamond bangles.
1 small diamond necklace.
1 diamond necklace.
1 diamond nose ring.
2 pearl earrings.
8 diamond beads.
1 pearl rose ring.

Besides gold wank set with diamond and emeralds, ring, bangles &c., &c.

On account of the consignor, a lot of the hosiery:—

50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
35 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan-stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.
20 dozen bathing costumes.

On account of the concerned—

1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches, printed pattern (porcelain and semi-porcelain.)
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.

On account of the concerned.—

100 bottles Vicker's ink.
1 bale old vests.
50 dozen glass, flower vases, printed flower pattern red and blue flower tubes.

On account of the consignor.—

8 fire and thieves' proof Midland safes, sizes 27 in. to 32 in.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of 1 goods carrier tricycle, billiards, lamps, 1 Barlock typewriter, 1 piano, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 20th MAY, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.),

On SATURDAY, the 20th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Duke's Aerated Water Factory in Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, very valuable and neat teakwood French-polished and mahogany-stained velvet and tapestry-lined, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyras, writing tables, dressing tables, hat stands, corner cabinets, marble-top dressing tables, mirror hat brackets, rocking office and low chairs, occasional tables, phonographs, baba chairs, tile topped tespoys, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 17th May, 1911.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 497 CASKS OF MOLASSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Sedick Haji Hussein Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Wednesday the 17th May, at places and hours mentioned below; at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at B. Shed Prince's Dock (H. H. C.), 36 casks malosses ex s.s. "Shah Amir" and at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bunder (H. H. C.) 461 casks molasses ex s.s. "Shah Amir".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT OLD SONAPUR 2ND CROSS LANE, NEAR CHIRABAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas J. Desai, Tribhuvandas N. Malvi, and others, Trustees of the Surti Dasa Porvad Bania Community of Bombay, the transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th November, 1896, and the Deed of further charge, dated the 30th day of October, 1899 respectively, and both made between Mohanlal Chimnaji Attari of the one part and Brijmohundas Rasikdas and Jakisandas Bhugwandas of the other part, the property hereunder described will, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, be put up for sale by public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May 1911, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece of pansion and tax land with the dwelling-house thereon at Old Sonapur 2nd Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of

1

Bombay, admeasuring 83—square yards, bearing

9

Collector's Old No. 127, New No. 1004 (1), Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 3179, Municipal C Ward No. 3513 and Street No. 5 and bounded on the east by the property of Anandibai, wife of Narayan Ambaji, on the west by the property secondly described, on the north by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane and on the south by the property of Karimbhai Barodawala.

Secondly.—All that piece of pansion and tax land with the dwelling-house thereon at Old Sonapur 2nd Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 189 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 127, New No. 1005, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8180 and Municipal C Ward No. 3514 and Street No. 6 and bounded on the east by the property firstly described, on the west and north by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhai Barodawala.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, apply to the Mortgagees' Attorneys, Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas, at their Office at No. 19, Canuch Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 21ST MAY.

On SUNDAY, the 21st May, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned, below Grant Road Bridge, next to the bungalow of Mr. N. M. Patel, the stock-in-trade of a Cabinet Maker, closing business, the valuable and substantial teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as single and double almiras, wardrobes, corner and side cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, ladies' and gents' writing tables, new design single and double bedsteads, new beatwood chairs, dining table, dining chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, and Genoa velvet marble topped dressing and washband tables, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1911.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

CLARKES B. 41. P.I.L.S.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)	
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,	
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,	
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,	
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,	
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,	
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,	
		Entebbe,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be paid.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 237,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE IDEAL
BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE.

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

London, May 15.] [Bombay, May 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 9-16		1-8
do. Issues ...	95 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	96		1-4
do. Govt. Securities...	94 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 11-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' hence...	24 3-4	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	53 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-30		1-2
do. at Berlin ...	20-43 1-2		1-2
do. at New York ...	4-86 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	c
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-8	1-4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans..	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Barely steady. Better demand freely met.
Futures ... Easier.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Firm but not active.
Total Sales ... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000
Imports ... Nil
Mid Americans ... 6·37—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
8·03	7·92	7·35	7·57	7·14
—15	—03	—46	—06	—03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·94	6·83	6·87	6·86
—03	—03	—04	—03

New York Official noon call July 15-65 October 12·99.

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 13,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 10,000
Exports to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton— 15·85—20
Futures—Month of July 15·70—14 } Declined on longs unloading and advanced partially on covering.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13·03—05

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...15 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ...15·72—07
Do. do Oct. ...12·94—07
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...34 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Month—
Do. Name of Ports—
Tone—Easier.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...3,360,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...34—1-4
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35
Do. Month—April.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...44
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Buyers.
Yellow Gowanpt, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...47
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...71 1-2
Do. Months—June-July—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...66 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-8—Value.—Irregular.

METALS—
Copper Brazilers ...£ 85 1-4
Yellow Metal ...£ 5 7-8
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£85 7-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10/s.
Wool sale opened to-day steady with fair demand 33,000 offered.
Vicanere Fines White unquoted.
Vicanere ordinary white highest 8 3-4.
Vicanere ordinary white lowest 8.
Candahar Finest White unquoted.
Candahar ordinary white highest 9.
Candahar ordinary white lowest 7 1-2.
Bicanere White highest 8 1-2.
Bicanere white lowest 7 1-4.

ARRIVALS—
"Fenay Lodge" "Ariosto."

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. india double bags. ...13 6 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—No business.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 6 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Market opened easier. Closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 4 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...May
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta May-June—10 3 3-4—Value.
Do do. June-July—10 3 3-4—Value. July-Dec—10 3 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—10 5 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 5 1-4—Value. July-Dec—10 5 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta May-June—11 5 1-4—Value.
Do, do. June-July—11 5 1-4—Value. July-Dec—11-5—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi May-June—11 6 3-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—11 6 3-4—Value. July-Dec—11 7 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Quiet. Little demand.

THE S.-V.-R. PEN.
(Suaviter.)

Does not scratch or break. It retains its golden colour and does not corrode in hot moist climates. It forms the letters neatly so as to give character to one's handwriting. Ladies like it because it writes smooth as velvet.

6 Annas per box.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers and by A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bombay and Allahabad.

To be obtained from Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., at all their Branches.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [16th May 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
22 Boxes Bullions	1,51,920	Freemantle	National Bank
Sovereigns.	1,500	D	Do
6 Parcels Silver	80	Loudon ...	Hong kong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 13th & 14th May, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	76	88,097
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	79	93,250

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private Bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133 3-4
Shanghai "	...177 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady throughout the day, closing with sellers at our quotations.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96	3 0
Settlement	... Rs.	96	4 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 24 11-16 for ready and 24 3-4 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 53 1-2. The local market opened at 62 3-4 ex-duty for ready and has remained steady. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	12 0
" 1st settlement ...	... "	62	12 0
" 2nd Settlement...	... "	62	15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The less favourable advices from Home caused an easier feeling here on opening this morning, and prices were quoted Rs. 2 to 3 lower all round. The market, however, continues dull and there is practically no business doing in contracts. Rates close as under, but are more or less nominal.
For ready cotton there has been rather more enquiry by exporters and a moderate business has been done at a small reduction in prices. Mills have bought quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—
OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	357-8	May
Do do Khandesh...	... "	306-7	do
F G do do ...	... "	295	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	... "	317	do
Do do Bengals ...	... "	304	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	... "	358-9	do
Do H G Westerns ...	... "	337	do
Do M G do ...	... "	341	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	303	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	... "	245	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	371	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	5,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·04	7·93	7·86	7·58
+01	+01	+01	+01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·15	6·95	6·89	6·88	6·87
+02				
		+01		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm with a good business doing.

We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs.	12	3 0 B. T.
May	"	12	14 0 R. T.
September	"	13	4 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7	2 6 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7	13 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	10 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8 0
Mimbara ...	"	52	8 0
Yellow Hingnaghat ...	"	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	8 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet little doing. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	34	8 0
Forward ...	Rs.	35	0 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 21 8 0 to 22 0 0
POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	0 0 B. T.
May ...	Rs.	10	12 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42	8 0
Small ...	Rs.	41	0 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone firm, little doing.

July-August	Rs.	7	5 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is easier.
We Quote :—

White Delhi May Satta ...	Rs.	4	15 0 R. T.
White Delhi R.-S. ...	Rs.	4	13 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,680
Bank of India	98
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	50

MILLS.

David	376 1-4
Manockji Petit	2,645
Kohinoor	640
New Great Eastern	165
Standard	915
Sun Mill	82 1-2

PRESSES.

New Borar	535
New Mofussil	850

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Preference...	170
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,160

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	477 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	12,715	bales
Wheat	64,421	owts.
Linseed	50,395	"
Rapeseed	12,304	"
Gingellyseed	250	"
Poppyseed	11,564	"
Groundnuts...	4,335	"
Castorseed	6,512	"
Rice	9,849	"
Myrabollams	2,938	"
Cottonseed	17,891	"
Mowraseed	114	"
Gram	5,422	"
Joowar	376	"
Maize	1,829	"

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia s—46 cwts rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 560 bales cottonfly, K Visram ; 183 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 117 bales wool, D Kundanmul; 47 bales hair, Tullochchand; 55 bales hair, W and A Graham and Co; 45 bales hair, E D Sassoon; 150 bales cotton, Devadkar and Co; 125 bales wool, B Harnam; 22 bales wool, 33 bales hair, E D Sassoon; 16 bales wool, Bombay Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—143 cwts fishmaws, Ahmed Hussin; 6 bales hides, V Ismael ; 40 cwts buffalo horns, J Rahimtulla ; 8 bales hides, R Mancherji and Co; 16 bales hides, H Mussa ; 83 bales hides, H Issa ; 60 bales hemp, F Khubchand ; 8 bales hide, R Molubhai; 31 bales hides, H Mahomed 6 bales hides, T Jiva.
Umona s—150 cwts crushed seeds, Tata Sons; 4,012 cwts cottonseeds, W Bacher; 4,000 cwts castorseeds, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.
Elysia s—21 bales hides, Eurico N Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER.
Elysia s—41 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 70 bales hemp, K Visram; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Locksley Hall s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Elysia s—20 cwts rapeseed, P Jethabhai; 512 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemps, K Visram 4000 cwts teelseed, Louis Dreyfus.

FOR GLASGOW.
Elysia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Clan Macnab s—2040 cwts castorseed, 2565 linseed, M Valubhdas; 2000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.
Istrar s—7 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Bagdale s—250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 680 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 539 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.
Angus s—16,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.
Etonian s—2200 cwts linseed, 2000 gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts rapeseed S Cooverji; 15000 cwts rapeseed 6500 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 7007 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Duke of York s—1000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1007 cwts tillseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Craigvar s—2920 cwts linseed and 2000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.
Bernham s—635 cwts cottonseed the Aurangabad Mill; 650 cwts castorseed and 250 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan-Alpine s—4000 cwts wheat, S Cooverji 170 bales cotton, 1001 cwts rapeseed, 501 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschick and Co; 310 cwts gingelly and 2000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.
Istrar s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 6000 cwts rapiseed, Ralli Bros; 6000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Angus s—4,000 cwts wheat, S Cooverji and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 350 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 6,006 cwts linseed, 6,003 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,600 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand.
Cilicia s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, S Cooverji ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.
Nairn s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Shrodut Syndicate.
Clan Macnab s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Nairn s—325 bales cotton, 2,500 cwts fannelseed, 200 cwts teelseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, 200 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,500 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand ; 1,206 cwts turmeric, Baner and Krause.
Cilicia s—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 243 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Campbell ; 103 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 110 bales cotton, Devadkar and Co.
Hohenfels s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 18 cwts mika, Sorabji Dadabhoy ; 287 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 7 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 501 cwts myrabollams, R Banchordas and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 2 chests condiment, Karim and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Elysia s—25 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 225 bales cotton Bombay Co,

FOR BREMEN.
Nairn s—2,030 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 530 cwts popyseed K. Devchand, 6,357 cwts teelseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Hohenfels s—58 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Cilicia s—100 casks hides Enrico N. Stein.

FOR GENOA.
Langwood s—100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Campbell, 100 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co; 200 tons iron Noorbhai; 2,000 tons wheat and 17,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1,012 cwts linseed M. Valabhdas; 360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bombay Maru s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.
Bombay Maru s—220 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th May, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	15	6	53 p.m.	19	25
Teheran ...	15	12	30 p.m.	2	16
Suez	16	2	10 p.m.	0	45

NOTICES.
Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).
Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamachi, Itres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunducan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).
Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).
Telegrams in code for Haiti West Indies are accepted. (13-5-11).
Bushire reports line restored to Ahwaz and Mohammerah (16-5-11).

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warnings—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES
DEATH.

HOWARD-CHANTER-May 4, at "The Grove," Lunga Gali, Dorothy, infant daughter of Henry Howard-Chanter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Insolvency Court, Special Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a. m.
Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Balloting for a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council concludes in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at 4 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attractions : "The Mystery of Lonely Gulch" and "Foolshead" as Municipal Health Inspector.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "We must take time for deliberation where we have to determine once for all."

ENGLISH MAILS.
ARRIVAL.
The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the English mails of the 5th instant, which left Aden, at 2 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.
DEPARTURE.
The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

TAXI-CAB ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening there was a collision between two taxi-cabs at the junction of the Queen's Road and Princess Street. It seems that while one of the cabs was issuing from the Princess Street and the other was getting in. A pedestrian got between them. To save him the chauffeurs turned in the same direction and struck each other, sustaining severe damage. No injury was done to any one.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March .....Minnehaha.....	Toms Losey
Valse.....Autre Fois	Emile Waldteufel
Grand Selection	Lohengrin .....Richard Wagner
Intermezzo ...La Lettre de Manon ...	Griff Gillet
Selection .....A Chocolate Soldier ...	Oscar Straus
Two Step.....Butlin Billy	Whoppit
Valse .....The Barcardie	Oscar Straus
Selection.....A Gaiety Girl.....	Sidney Jones

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March .....The Blue Ribbon.....	Bollog
Overture .....Stradella.....	Flotow
A Song Gomet Solo).....	'Twas in a Garden Shady...Douglas
B Patrol .....The Turkish	Michaelis
Selection .....The Belle of New York ...	Kerker
Valse.....Andalusische Liebestraum..	Friedemann
Selection.....Dear Little Denmark ...	Rubens
Two-Step ....Mr Jollyboy.....	Penso

A BOMBAY WEDDING.—The wedding took place at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse-road, Bombay, on Monday, of Mr. Bartram Roberts, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts of St Anns, Cornwall, and joint proprietor of the Indian & America Warehouse Co., Bombay, and Miss Olive Florence Flynn, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Flynn, Oriental Translator to the High Court of Bombay. A large number of the friends of the bride and bridegroom assembled at the church to witness the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Father Stein. After the signing of the Register a reception was held at the residence of Mr. L. W. Michael (Superintendent of Municipal Markets) the bride's step-father. The bride, wore a dress of oyster white satin trimmed with embroidered lace insertion and orange blossoms, while the only bridesmaid, Miss Phyllis Taylor, cousin of the bride, was becomingly attired in cream voile trimmed with net-lace and cream satin, her hat being trimmed with pale green chiffon and cream roses. Later in the day the newly married couple left for Matheran for a few days prior to their departure for England in the s. s. "Egypt" on Saturday next. The wedding presents were very numerous. The wedding cake was supplied by Messrs. Mongini Bros. who also were responsible for the refreshments served at the reception.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged one Maruti Luxman, a Hindu lad, aged 9, with being in possession of nine grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty, saying he had bought the stuff for a cart-driver. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 6.
Inspector Chapman also charged Jagmohan Harjivan, a Hindu, with possessing 14 grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. Five other persons were also charged with possessing cocaine without a license and were sentenced to pay fines from Rs. 2 to 10.

CAUSING HURT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged one Caitan Fernandes, a Goanese, with causing hurt to a Hindu named Rama Vithu. It appeared that a dispute arose between the accused and Rama Vithu over a cocoanut, and the former struck Rama on the face knocking out some of his teeth. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.
Rama Vithu was also charged with causing hurt to Fernandes. He was convicted and fined Rs. 3.

STILL-HEAD DUTY.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay :—
In his speech on presenting the financial statement to the Legislative Council on 13th March, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb referred to an increase of Rs. 3,67,000 in still-head duty in 1909-10 accompanied by a fall in consumption of 231,772 gallons. The comparison was made with the year 1907-08. The figures are as follows :—

	Proof gallons consumed.	Still-head duty realized. Rs.
1907-08.....	2,600,873	97,74,630
1909-10.....	2,369,101	1,01,41,483
	—231,772	+3,66,853

The figures for 1907-08 and 1908-09 and those for 1908-09 and 1909-10 are compared below :—

	Proof gallons consumed.	Still-head duty realized. Rs.
1907-08.....	2,600,873	97,74,630
1908-09.....	2,324,319	91,84,382
	—276,554	—5,90,248
1908-09.....	2,324,319	91,84,382
1909-10.....	2,369,101	1,01,41,483
	+44,782	+9,57,101

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

The Close of the Season.

ANOTHER Yachting Season in Bombay has come and gone, and on the whole we think we can look back on a successful season. The entries have been well up to the average, and if they fell off a little towards the end of the season it is not to be wondered at, as your keen yachtsman and man of business combined, who has to put business before yachting except on one day of the week, gets a little tired of always racing and naturally likes to go cruising now and then. Good sport has always been obtained which is after all the chief thing, though the courses were not always hailed with enthusiam by the majority of owners. At the commencement of the season a book of club courses was brought out and these stereotyped courses were, with very few exceptions rigidly adhered to during the season. During the last month or so, however, where fresh winds and rough seas were the order of the day, it was found advisable to ignore the course book and choose courses which would be more suited to the day in question than the one in the book ; tide and probably wind being taken into account. Taking courses from the chart gives a much wider choice of ground and everyone can then be satisfied : or at least we hope so, for those in authority doubtless know how hard it is to satisfy all.
We have had our losses and our gains, and both have left marks that it will make this season one not to be forgotten. Among the former with much regret we have to chronicle the deaths Mr. C. T. R. Scovell and Major Hoskyn, R. E., both old and honoured commodores of the club who have left gaps not easy to fill. Mr. Scovell died in harness so to speak, being washed overboard in the English Channel. Their memories will live long in the annals of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Another serious loss to the fleet was the bad accident sustained by Sapphire on an unmarked fishing stake off Butcher Island on December 18th which resulted in her sinking. Though she was eventually raised and the damage is repairable at great expense she will never be the same boat again, and the sincere sympathies of all go out to her joint owners, Mr. Hopkins and Major Muter, R. E. Several other minor accidents occurred during the season but none were of much moment.
Chief amongst our gains must be mentioned the fact the club has been extremely fortunate in obtaining several valuable challenge cups. H. R. H. the German Crown Prince when he left Bombay signified his intention of presenting a challenge cup which would be sent from Berlin. The cup has not arrived yet, but conditions are being drawn up and it will be sailed for next season. A few weeks ago, Mr. Gordon Bennett, on his steam yacht Lysistrata, called in here on his way home. Before he left he made a munificent donation of £500 to the club for the purpose of buying two challenge cups, one for Tomtits and one for Metre Class. This latter will be open to any member of a recognised Yacht Club who is also eligible for election to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club ; Mr. Gordon Bennett's idea being that yachtsmen at home and abroad should come to Bombay for a yachting season and compete for the cup. Neither of the cups will be allowed to leave the club, but the winner's name will be engraved on them each year and small replicas will be presented to each winner.
We hope these magnificent cups will do a lot to stimulate yachting in Bombay and will encourage yachtsmen here to build metre boats of which at present we only have one.
A member of the club has we believe placed an order at home for a 6 metre boat ; in the end this international class is bound to prevail in Bombay, and yachtsmen who contemplate building would do well to follow his example. The thanks of all are also due to the following donors of cups this season : The Commodore and the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morrison who each presented three cups for the three classes which were raced for in the Regatta, Lt.-Col. Hazel who presented a cup for the Tomtit Class Ladies' Race. Major R.S. Muter who presented two cups for "A" and "C" Classes, and to the Karachi Tomtit owners who presented a cup for "C" Class during the Regatta.
Perhaps a few statistics concerning the racing this season would be of interest. The season opened on 12th November. Both the entries and the number of races fall considerably short of what they were last season, the reason for this probably being that the season ended nearly three weeks earlier than it did last year. The season's prizes in the various classes were won by the following : "A" Class—Eileen IV, owned by J. F. Watson and E. C. Russell ; "B" Class—Trixie, owned by the Embarkation Syndicate; "C" Class—Swallow, owned by E. Y. Watson, while the Tomtit Champion Cup was won by Mavourneen owned by Newnham Taylor. All the yachts, with the exception of one or two, are now laid up for the monsoon, and the moorings have quite a deserted appearance. However we have not long to wait and we hope that next season will be a record one as the Coronation Durbar at Delhi should bring a great influx of visitors to Bombay, amongst whom there are bound to be some yachtsmen. We have lots to offer them in the way of challenge cups and sport, and we can safely guarantee that they will not leave Bombay disappointed.

RUDDER.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Final Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 16.

The final entries for the Beresford Polo Tournament will close on the 20th and so far the following teams have entered :—(1) The Viceroy's Staff, (2) the Commander-in-Chief's Team, (3) Army, Headquarter Staff, (4) King's Dragoon Guards, (5) Major Fraser's Team, and (6) Annandale Gymkhana.

PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE.

The word "insolence," which Viscount Helmsley was compelled to withdraw in the little "scene" in the House of Commons, a few nights ago, is of course well known by members to be an unparliamentary expression. Henceforth "bumptiousness," for the use of which Mr. Emmott a little later censured Mr. Lansbury, will also have to be looked upon as a barred word, for the rulings of either the Chairman of Committees or the Speaker as to whether a word is or is not permissible are now generally regarded as precedents to be strictly observed. Some words have given rise to different decisions at different times. "Disgraceful," for instance, has been ruled by Mr. Emmott to be "not essentially unparliamentary," and the present Speaker once refused to direct Mr. John Redmond to withdraw the word. Just before Mr. Speaker Gully retired from the chair, however, Mr. John Burns called attention to the fact that the member for Gravesend (Sir Gilbert Parker) had described a comment he was making as "disgraceful," and claimed that Sir Gilbert had no right to use such a word. Mr. Gully replied that he had heard neither the comment nor the interruption, but that if the word "disgraceful" was used it ought not to have been, and must be withdrawn. And withdrawn it accordingly was.
"Impertinent" is another word in regard to which different rulings have been given. At one time a member could describe the conduct of another member as impertinent without fearing the censure of the Chair, and the word is to be found, unvisited by reproof, in some of Disraeli's earlier speeches. Forty years ago, Mr. Newdegate said another member had passed a "somewhat impertinent censure" upon him, and was at once compelled by the Speaker to withdraw the word "impertinent" for which he substituted "officious." A few years after that episode, Sir Edward Watkin was called to order by the Speaker for describing the conduct of another member as "impertinence," and in 1893, Mr. Sexton's criticism of a speech of Mr. Brodrick's as "impertinent" led to one of the angriest scenes recorded in the history of Parliament. Perhaps the most ingenious argument ever used by a member for not withdrawing an expression when called upon by the Speaker to do so, was O'Connell's when he was called to order for describing the interruptions to

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Beadu, 2,329 tons, Captain H Millon, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a cargo of mangaNese ore.

The S and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain P H Gore, will sail to-day for Red Seaports and Jedah with a general cargo.

The steamer Abydos, 1,943 tons, Captain E L Davies, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Zanzibar and Mombasa with a general cargo.

The S and P S N Co's steamer Hassmee, 943 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed on Tuesday for Aden and Bushire, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 2,965 tons, Captain T Schutt, sailed on Tuesday for Zanzibar and East Africa ports, with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

The steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain Mitchell, will sail to-day for London and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr B H Jones.....R I M
R I M S Barotage.....Comdr C M Lock .....R I M
R M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N S Huddlestone.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel
H M S Eaglet...Comdr C M Lafroy Shook .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 16.

Abydos .....1943 Davies.....B & H o N Co
Alexandra .....2434 Reed.....
Brinkburn.....2433 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Beawood .....2112 Jackson.....T Morrison & Co
Craigard.....21 8 Barnes.....T Morrison & Co
Crosby .....2533 Bony .....W & Graham & Co
Daylight (ship)...8598 Byce .....Standard Oil Co
Elonian .....2444 Davies .....T Morrison & Co
Elton.....474 Jacobsen ..... Corry Bros Co
Hymettus.....2553 Williams .....E Tejbhoy
Ivydene .....2217 Binks .....T Morrison & Co
Indiana.....2539 Tweed...W & A Graham & Co
Kasara .....598 Elton.....M M & Co
Kilkieran.....2412 Burdon.....
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah.....S & P S N Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Mattra .....2985 Tallent .....M M & Co
Nairn.....2627 Lassen.....Bombay Co
Norkowan .....1074 Hugo .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Waroonga .....1609 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Corinthia	2356	Smith	Dunkirk	19-5	W & A G & Co
B Barahalee	2133	Storm	Dunkirk	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Lockaley Hall	2319	Mason	Manchester	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
D & E Cilicia	2352	Mallett	Dunkirk	20-5	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Alpine	2285	Sharpland	Dunkirk	22-5	J F & Co
H Naderi	1168	Lorwo n S Ports		17-5	B & P S N Co
K Langbank	2966	Rous	Antwerp	20-5	W & A Graham & Co
M Craigvar	2874	Edmonds	Amsterdam	2?-5	W & A Graham & Co
N Beadu	2021	Millson	Baltimore	17-5	R A Willis
O Bagdale	1934	Kirby	Antwerp	24-5	J M & Co
P Angus	2350	Waters	Dunkirk	23-5	T Morrison & Co
Q Umona	2388	Mitchell		17-5	Middlesbrough W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macneb	2952	Eid,way	Dunkirk	27-5 J F & Co
2	Elysia	3994	Robertson	Liverpool	20-5 W & A Graham & Co
4	Duke of York	1956	Tong	N F	W & A Graham & Co
5	Israr	2979	Jacob	Dunkirk	18-5 K Nixon & Co
6	Pentakoa	2209	Cole	Zanzibar	13-5 M M & Co
8	Magician	3271	Harris	Liverpool	24-5 W & A Graham & Co
9	Hohenfels	3408	Muller	Karachi	19-5 W & A Graham & Co
10&11	Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	21-5 P & O Co
12	Egypt	4207	Summers	London	20-5 P & O Co
14	Kola	519	Morrison	Bussrah	18-5 M M & Co
15	Bombay Maru	3393	Terauchi	Kobe	14-5 N Y Kaisha

M W D D

Bodrie	1613	Jones	N F	N F J Jeewajee & Sons
Ula	3426	Sullivan	N F	N F M M & Co

DOCK GATE.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Abydos	Davies	Zanzibar &c

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Bohemia	Gilhuber	Trieste &c
	Ischia	Belsito	Hongkong &c
	Hawinee	Hughes	Sunkim &c
	Kanzler	Schutt	Zanzibar &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Tuesday:—

Steamer Umona, Mitchell for London &c.
" Beadu, Million for Baltimore.
" Naderi, Gore for Jedah &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer Craigard, for Liverpool &c.
" Assaye for China &c.
" Abydos for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant and the same Co's steamer Sardinia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Manchester passed Suez on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 26th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Umona," May 17.

The Natal Line steamer "Umona," will sail to-day, from "Q" Shed, Prince's Dock with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship at 12 noon sharp:—

Benwell, Maj R L	Martin, Miss D
Benwell, Mrs and 2 children	Martin, Miss N
	Martin, master
Cameron, Mrs and child	Mead Murray, Miss A
Campion, Miss K	Newman-Sanders, Mrs and infant
Cartwright, Capt A L	
Eckersall, Mr	Oxley, Miss
Flack, Mrs V and infant	Parsons, Miss F C
Gosling, Miss	Price, Mr
Gould, Miss	Price, Mrs
Hilson, Miss M	Parker, Mr C N
Hinchliffe, Mr S	Reed, Capt J J
Hinchliffe, Mrs and child	Robinson, Miss M H
Hawkins, Miss	Scott, Miss J G
Hamilton, Rev	Stanley, Rev E
Hamilton, Mrs	Stanley, Mrs
Higgins, Mr	Strong, Mr A C
Higgins, Mrs, child and infant	Strong, Mrs, nurse and infant
Harvey, Mrs C	Smith, Rev J
Horsley, Miss	Smith, Mrs
Lilburn, Lt H	Taylor, Mrs E and infant
Martin, Mr J	Tydeman, Mrs E
Martin, Mrs and 2 children	Wright, Mr C

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. S. CADELL.

Bombay, 17th May.

392 Musketry.—The Miniature Ranges at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1, 2 & 3 on Saturday the 20th instant from 2 to 5 p.m.

393. Reversion.—No. 6884 Lce Corpl A Geddis, "G" Coy reverts to the ranks at his own request.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Asst. B. V. R.

Lord Ampthill presided at the annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Limehouse, in mail week. A memorial tablet to the late Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie has lately been placed in the Home, and an interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of Lady Curzon-Wylie, who entered into conversation with several of the inmates of the Institution

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 17th May, 1911.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

It is pleasant to turn aside for a while from the thorny subject of Indian education, and to consider the similar but easier question of the education of European children in India. For here, fortunately, although there is room for difference of opinion, the differences are less marked and less felt than in England or in Scotland; and there is general agreement on the nature of the instruction that should be imparted to the children of Europeans in this country. This practical unanimity on the main question has suggested the possibility of further co-operation, and a movement for the improvement and better equipment of the European schools was started in Calcutta, over a year ago. Bombay soon joined in the scheme, which after a preliminary conference of delegates from different parts of India, has resulted in the despatch of a representative mission to England. It is now no secret that the movement originated with a munificent offer from a gentleman whose business name is literally a household word among Europeans in India, and who is specially qualified to judge of the educational needs of the domiciled community. Besides promising a large sum to start a central fund, which is the first object of the movement, Sir R. Laidlaw generously offered to bear the expense of sending the delegation which is to plead the cause of the European schools before audiences at home. A large sum, no less than a quarter of a million sterling, is aimed at; and as very little more than is now subscribed for the upkeep of the schools can be looked for in India itself, the committee properly resolved to address their chief appeal to the people of England. It is with that end in view that the delegates have gone home. The success which has attended their efforts is a gratifying reward for the labour already expended, and gives promise of fuller results yet to follow. Not only church dignitaries and leaders, but statesmen like Lord Curzon, and retired officials like Sir Andrew Fraser have approved of and promised their support to the scheme.

With such influential sponsors it was to be expected that the deputation would meet with a good reception at home, where the interest in Indian questions has been steadily growing for some years, and the meeting at the Mansion House has fulfilled the highest expectations of the promoters and set the seal of Imperial approval upon the scheme. There is every prospect that the hopes of the Committee will be realized and that during the present year a large part or even the whole of the desired amount will be subscribed. For this is an Imperial question, by which the sympathies of people at home, who know anything of India, are quickly moved. From the distance of the homeland, they see perhaps more clearly than do those of us who reside in India, what the presence of the communities of Europeans, some of which are very small and none of which are large or influential, means to the Empire and the Christian religion. By them the Empire and Christianity are judged in the minds of countless numbers of the people of India. The great proportion of the domiciled community are connected with the service of Government and of the Railways. Many of them are descended from British soldiers and others again from civilian officials, and if there are yet others, sometimes of mixed race who trace their parentage back to neither of these classes, it is still incumbent on the Empire to do its best for every one in whose veins runs European blood. The reproach of neglect of its sons and daughters is one that neither Government nor the Christian Church is willing to rest under. Nor has either Government or the Church been idle. But a time has come when some combined and active measures must be taken to save the fortunes of a class who have peculiar claims upon Government and the Empire, and who in better conditions of education and employment would undoubtedly form one of the mainstays of the Empire in India. With the growth of the European community, there has simultaneously taken place curtailment of their opportunities of official service. Avenues of employment are slowly closing to the country-born European, even against the will of Government itself; and the need of the extension of the sphere of service has become apparent. It is certain that Government would welcome concerted action on the part of the members of the community, and that they would approve if they cannot initiate any scheme for the benefit of European subjects in India. But as was pointed out by the present Viceroy himself, the community must do something for itself. Providence helps those who help themselves and the most beneficent of Governments can do little beyond expressing approval of a movement. For that reason it is to be hoped that the organizers of the scheme for improving European education in this country will both look deep into the feelings and surroundings of the people whom they wish to help, and also look ahead to the careers that are waiting for the children when they grow up. Co-ordination is necessary if the scheme is to do lasting good.

Co-operation between the promoters, the scheme and the community is also necessary. On this subject a timely word of warning has come from an eminent educationalist in Madras, who is about to retire after long and successful service in the cause which is now being advocated. The principal of the Madras Doveton College has a right to be heard. Not only is the College one of the largest, it is also one of the best-known European schools in India. And Mr. Hoare's parting advice to the community whom he has served, is not to trust too much to the exertions of others and not to hope too much from external assistance. He further put his finger on the weak spot in the present situation by pointing out the difficulty of getting young male teachers. This difficulty has come to be serious and is affecting our European schools in Bombay. The teacher is the real factor in education. Buildings and equipment are of little importance in comparison and the good results that have hitherto been achieved by European schools in India have been due to the character and abilities of the teachers. For it should be understood that a great deal has already been done, and that with limited advantages our Indian schools have turned out many capable and gentlemanly lads. Here in Bombay, we seem to have been particularly fortunate in both schools and masters and except in the falling off in the supply of teachers, there is no special need to be supplied in our educational system. Any one who has watched our old Cathedral boys carrying everything before them at hockey, and has seen our Bombay teams holding their own at games against highly-trained soldiers and youths from English schools, must have realized that both in the material and in the schools which produced it, Bombay has something to be proud of. Other schools, hill schools especially, have done equally well. There are men holding high positions and bearing titles of distinction from the Crown, now serving in India, who owe their education to Indian schools; and the stock is not exhausted. At the other end of the social scale, no fewer than three hundred children of mixed descent are now being brought up at the Kalimpong Homes near Darjeeling, from which already pupils have gone forth to take up industrial occupations in different parts of the world. There is still much to be done, but the problem is not hopeless, as the records of our schools already show. Money will be useful, if only that it can be used to improve the emoluments of the teachers and open up careers for our young men in this important service. But it would be both ungrateful and unwise to ignore the good already done by European schools in India, and it is by guarding and extending their work that the new Committee will obtain the best return from their efforts.

DUST ON THE ROADS.

Is it not time that the good people of Bombay should begin to study seriously the phenomena of dust production, removal and abolition? For years past most of the work of the seventy-two engineer members of the Corporation and most of the writing in the daily papers have come to naught; any lively wind can demonstrate that we are "no forrarder" than we are twenty years ago. The material used for our roadways sets all the recognised canons of road-making at defiance; our macadam is packed with dirt of various kinds, and the wheels of our vehicles are generally too narrow for the loads they carry. The packing of the road surface, if freely watered, produces mud, which the traffic brings readily to the surface, leaving the stones without support; and when the road acquires a temperature of 100 degrees and upwards, the mud becomes dust which the motor-car distributes freely in the air. Meanwhile, the feet of the beasts of draught further loosen the surface which soon works into holes calling forth abusive comments. Every night moisture from the air enters the road surface and the surfaces of maidans and gardens, displacing in the smallest degree the particles of dust lying uppermost, and when the sun drives away the moistures a supply of loose dust awaits the influence of the morning breeze. All the unpaved streets contribute their quota and all inhabited buildings send something more or less to the streets. If our main streets were of granite, bedded in the best asphalt we should be free of dust. Although the daily wear would be very much reduced, dust would still come with the wind from many places, and as the main roads would be non-absorbent, watering would not last for half an hour. This is a matter that is generally overlooked. Watering, to be effective, must penetrate the road to some depth, so that a certain quantity may remain and evaporate slowly. But an absorbent surface must be soft, and this is just the quality that produces mud and dust.

If we had real tar macadam roads which, when opened up for repairs, gas, water or electric conduits were carefully relaid again, we should certainly have less dust along our main thoroughfares, but as it is the finest dust that carries farthest it is doubtful if the dust in our houses, shops and offices, would be much diminished. Owners of shops having valuable stocks of goods suffer considerable losses annually, and the deterioration due to dust in private houses is a constant source of repair and renewal. We need not look to the Corporation for any relief, but relief is possible to all who are prepared to incur a moderate outlay in connection with their electric fans. The filtering of the air supply of buildings is common in both Europe and America; installations are found in hospitals, libraries, colleges, hotels, museums and manufactories. One of the first additions necessary in the new Institute of Science and Examination Hall in Bombay when finished will be a complete installation of air filters to overcome the initial error of the choice of site, and the same may be expected with regard to the new museum whose plan ought to be made with provision for this necessary feature. Some years ago, in response to complaints that were made concerning the dust from a grain-cleaning machine on the premises of the Bombay Tramway Company, a chamber above the machine was lined with muslin, into which the dust pipe of the blower was made to discharge. The dust was completely arrested without any sensible back pressure in the air pipe. Dust chambers have also been built in connection with the blow-rooms of our mills, but the shop-keeper, the chief victim of our dusty atmosphere, seems content to "grin and bear it." He need not do this, for, except in small shops, there is always room for the installation of an air filter in connection with an electric fan, and in many cases a block of buildings might be supplied with filtered air at no more cost than their present outlay for ventilation. Our conditions of life are already so great a departure from the old pastoral state, that the dust filter instead of being regarded as an additional complication should be utilised wherever possible, not only for the protection of our property against deterioration, but also for the sake of insuring good health among our very artificial surroundings.

A FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.

We hope with all, who are genuinely interested in the progress of football in Bombay, that the Western India Football Association, the objects of which we describe in another column, will be successfully launched within a few days. The association is one such as has been badly needed by the clubs of the city for a long time, it has a lot of work to do and there are only a few weeks before the Indian football season will be upon us. No time can be wasted if the association is to be given a good start, and a good start is essential if it is to have an opportunity of a successful future. It is evident to everyone that no further development of the game in this city, or that improvement in quality which is so badly needs, can be obtained without some such body to direct it, equipped by the clubs with the necessary powers of control. This can be acknowledged without the slightest ingratitude to the organisations which have preceded it, the Harwood League and the Rovers Club. They, and particularly the latter, have done a tremendous amount for the encouragement of the game in and around Bombay for over twenty years. They nursed the game in its infancy, and for their services deserve very sincere thanks from followers of the Association code. Now, as they themselves realise, the game has developed beyond their scope, and an organisation similar to those, which in other parts of India and elsewhere have been found necessary, is required here. Footballers in fact owe it to Mr. Frank Hogan, who has been so closely connected with the Rovers and for so long the leading spirit in football organisation in Bombay, that this association now stands in such good prospect of inauguration. If the Association can only do something to improve the conditions into which refereeing has fallen in Bombay it will justify its existence, although the mistake must not be made of expecting too much in one season or even two. Progress can only be slow, although the Association propose to go to work on the only possible lines. The best examiner cannot turn out a referee ready-made; he can only certify that he has the necessary knowledge with which to qualify himself by experience. Likewise the Association will hope in time to improve the standard of play, and they will assist that object in a very practical manner if they can afford an appreciable improvement in the playing-field. This they hope to do, as well as to improve in several ways the accommodation at the Cooperage. They can at least be certain that if they can succeed in making football in Bombay any more attractive, they will have the ungrudging support of the public.

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, will probably pay an official visit to Simla, this month.

IT is reported that Sir Partab Singh, Maharajah of Idar, will be President of the Council of the Regency in the Jodhpur State, during the minority of the young Maharajah.

THE "C. and M. Gazette" reports the death from enteric fever at the Rawalpindi Station Hospital on the 13th instant of Lieutenant Guy Vivian Lingsell, 37th Dogras.

IT is settled that the task of consolidating and mending the Criminal Procedure Code will be undertaken departmentally, and the brunt of the work will necessarily fall upon the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam, the new Law Member of the Council.

It is understood that the next Congress of Orientalists will be held at Athens, from the 7th to 14th April, 1912. There will be Olympic Games and organised trips to places of interests in Greece and the Aegean Sea to lighten the more serious business of the Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES of Hunan who are now in Peking to discuss the Hukwang railway question are obdurately proclaiming the province's right to construct, own, and perpetually to administer separately the Hunan section of the railway. The situation, which is embarrassing the Chinese Government, may delay the loan

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 28.

VICTOR D'ARCY of the Polytechnic Harriers proved himself the best of the English sprinters during last season and on his latest running, he looks likely to do big things this year. He won first place in a 100 yards' handicap last Saturday, running 99 yards on grass in 10secs. This is a smart bit of sprinting for this time of the year and he may surpass his previous best. We have not had a really high class man since the days of C. A. Bradly and J. W. Morton, but matters are now more promising with two fliers like D'Arcy and McMillan of Cambridge who won the Inter-Varsity sprint in 10sec.

TALENTED SOLDIERS.

The Connaught Rangers have some smart athletes in their ranks, as shown by their victory in the Irish Cross-Country Championship. The soldiers have now given a further proof of their ability by beating the Broughton Harriers of Manchester and the West of Scotland Harriers in a two miles' team race at Belfast. The Manchester men got some satisfaction for the defeat in the team race by supplying the first man home in E. Owen, who finished five yards in front of Sergt. O'Neill, the ten miles' champion of England. W. Scott was a good third, and the three athletes will resume their friendly rivalry in the ten miles' championship to-morrow. O'Neill just beat Scott last season, and another grand race between the pair should be seen, though this time the Manchester man should prevail.

FINE STAYERS.

Mention of the Connaught Rangers reminds one of a fine performance by a party of the London Rifle Brigade. This was a march from London to Brighton (52 1-2 miles) in 19 hours, of which 14 was occupied in the actual march. The amateur soldiers were in full marching order, their kit weighing 45 lbs., and the performance testifies to their stamina. It may be added that the march was commenced at 4 in the afternoon and completed at 11 the next day.

PEDESTRIANISM.

There is some talk of an hour's duration between J. Bouin, winner of the recent International Cross-Country race, and E. Bouchard, who made the pace so fast for the first 18 miles in the last Edinburgh Marathon race. It is said that the men fancy they can beat the hour record, 11 miles 1,285 yards (paced) by H. Watkins at Rochdale in 1899, and if they can do so, they will, indeed, be entitled to high praise. Bouchard is a professional, whilst Bouin is an amateur, but the French authorities take a broader-minded view of matters than our Association, and will probably allow the men to try conclusions. There is no more harm in amateur and professional runners meeting than there is in amateurs and professionals trying conclusions in cricket, football, golf, racquets, tennis, etc., and it will be all the better for sport when the home authorities see this.

BOXING.

Has England at last found a really good heavy weight? This question was on many lips at the National Sporting Club on Monday, after Bomb. Wells had clearly shown his superiority over Ian Hague. Wells certainly shaped better than when he defeated Flynn of America at Olympia. In that contest he hit his rival just when and where he liked, yet failed to knock him out in twenty rounds. There appeared to be more sting in his blows on Monday, Hague was twice knocked down in the fourth round. Hague did a bit better in the fifth round, but Wells was all over his man in the sixth. After first dazing him with several left jabs to the mouth and nose he swung the right to the jaw and down went the Yorkshireman. He got up in eight seconds, but was knocked over twice more, being fairly out the third time.

Wells is a splendid boxer, and if only he can cultivate a real hard punch he will go far. He is light for his height, but as he is not yet 24 years of age, there is every reason to think he will put on weight and muscle.

THE FUTURE.

Properly handled, Wells may some day win the World's Championship, but it would be a mistake to put him up against such a man as Langford just yet. After two years of building up, however, and by devoting himself to such exercises as will develope punching ability, he will indeed be a hard man for anyone to tackle. His long reach gives him a big advantage over most men and there is no doubt about his being a finished boxer. It appeared to the writer on Monday, however, that Wells is rather too mild in his disposition, and it would please his admirers if he showed a little more "devil" in his attack. After the contest on Monday, F. Storbeck of South Africa was introduced to the company, and the announcement made that he would meet Wells in May. The latter has since issued a statement however to the effect that he wants a rest, and will not engage in any more bouts until the winter season.

THE TURF.

Trainers have been wishing for some rain for weeks, the hard ground having made it difficult to give horses satisfactory gallops. One of the animals upset by the trying conditions is Chatterer, the property of King George, which broke down badly after being galloped on Tuesday. This is hard lines for his Majesty, for the son of Florizel II had been shaping well, and was expected to carry the Royal colours to victory before long. Some welcome rain came on Wednesday, but we want a lot more to enable trainers to send their Derby candidates along as they would like.

THE FIRST CLASSIC.

It was thought that the Two Thousand Guineas on Wednesday, would provide a close race, several of the candidates being considered about on an equality. Unfortunately, some of the most fancied fliers cut up badly, notably Pietri, Sydmonton, and Seaforth. The feature of the race was the easy manner in which Sunstar beat the opposition, and Mr. J. B. Joel evidently possesses a real good colt in this son of Sundridge and Doris. The sire was a famous sprinter, and it remains to be seen if Sunstar can stay. One thing in his favour is that he showed ability to come down hill on Wednesday, which is so necessary on the Derby course. Further, the time for the Rowley mile was 1 min. 37 3-5 secs, very good indeed for a three-year old under a burden of 9st.

To stay a mile at such a pace is a real good performance, and considering how easily he won, there should be every reason for Mr. Joel to have hopes for the Derby.

It may be pointed out that the name of the race Two Thousand Guineas is misleading, the value of the stakes amounting £5,600.

Pietri, of course, is named after the plucky little Italian, Dorando Pietri, who so nearly won the Olympic Marathon race, and as the field also included Longboat, the effect of the Marathon craze on the Turf was well illustrated in the event under notice.

FOOTBALL.

The new F. A. Cup has found a temporary home in Bradford, where it was manufactured. The success of the Yorkshire team will do much good in the district, where Rugby alone reigned until a few years ago. There is room for both games however, and "Soccer" in particular will flourish after the success of the Bradford team. It can hardly be said that they deserved to win on the run of the play, as the Newcastle representatives did more than three parts of the attacking at the Crystal Palace, the Bradford players only making one real attempt to kick a goal during the first half. They did a little better after the interval, but considering the holders were the aggressors for fully 80 out of the 90 minutes, they deserved to score. From all accounts, the re-play at Manchester on Wednesday, was just such another game, and though Newcastle had the best of the game, the fine defence of Bradford kept out the holders. What is more, one of the few Bradford rushes led to a soft and lucky goal, the wind, and the fact that Lawrence was unsighted by a back at the moment, leading to the downfall of his side. The attendance on Saturday amounted to 70,000, whilst 75,000 supported the re-play.

LEAGUE FRAY.

The meeting of Aston Villa and Manchester United on Saturday, aroused nearly as much interest as the Cup Final, both being concerned in the First League championship. Over 50,000 people attended the match, in which the "Villa" showed superiority and well deserved their success (4 goals to 2) one of the Manchester goals coming as the result of a penalty.

Another great match was the Bolton vs. Chelsea fixture on the former's ground last Wednesday, the two teams being neck and neck in the race for promotion. The Chelsea team is much disorganised just now, owing to injuries to players, so that it was no surprise when the Bolton men prevailed (2-0). In consequence of this Bolton and West Bromwich Albion will probably figure in the First League next season, whilst Chelsea will have to try again for promotion.

IN GENERAL.

H. Hardwick swam 73 1-2 yards in 41 secs. at the Bath Club early in the week, which indicates that the Australian will be hard to beat at the Festival of Empire Sports.

The cricket authorities have decided to award one point to a side beaten on the first innings, which is a curious method. To gain a point for losing is decidedly funny and somewhat Gilbertine.

Stevenson and Inman are having a splendid struggle for the billiard championship. The former gained the lead on Tuesday, only to see Inman go away again the following day. Stevenson, however, by breaks of 439 and three of over 300, assumed the lead last evening. Inman is never beaten until the post is reached, so that we look for a rare struggle to-morrow.

The French motorist Georges Boillot drove a 9 h. p. voiturette 78 miles in one hour at Brooklands early in the week, a record for this class.

Polo players are now quite reconciled to the off-side rule being given a season's trial, the Blackmore Vale tournament having convinced many that it tends to make the game faster.

The first half of the 72 holes match between J. Sherlock and J. White was played at Stoke Pogis, when the former established a lead of 9 holes. By going out in 31 and coming home in 34, he returned a score of 65 for the 18 holes, which is a course record.

The sensible proposal by Yorkshire, to limit first-class matches to two days during 1912, was rejected. Some day, perhaps, the cricket authorities will wake up to the fact that one day is quite long enough to devote to an ordinary cricket match in these hustling days.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I have perused Mr. Gokhale's letter in your esteemed paper of the 12th instant. I am sorry to find that I have caused him so much excitement, in this hot weather, especially at the present time, when the moon is approaching maturity. When I wrote those letters, I was under the impression, that I was answering a man of more comprehension, knowledge than that has been exhibited, and that by entering into that controversy I might learn something that I did not know. But from Mr. Gokhale's letter of the 12th instant, it would appear that his knowledge, is limited to six penny primers, and to Colonel Meadows Taylor's "History of India," of the existence of which I must plead ignorance. I only know him as the author of some Indian novels—"Tara" "Seeta," &c., and as an author of the last century. But I am surprised to find him quoted as a historian. But Mr. Gokhale seems to excel in his knowledge of hippodrome management; for he has described the till, the skipper, and the use of the cash with astounding precision, omitting only the clown, which is a position that he has probably reserved for himself as the best fitted to fill it, being as it is a most important position in such an arena as a hippodrome affords for a versatile genius. And here he again has the advantage of me, I confess. Another conspicuous characteristic of Mr. Gokhale is his misconception as to abuse and insult being wit, but it falls as flat as a pancake in association with an interesting historical controversy. Abuse, insult, &c., will not help Mr. Gokhale to mislead the reader, and as Mr. Gokhale has invaded the ordinary decorum of controversy, it is time for me to stop. Besides, I have said my say, and I am contented to leave the matter to the discrimination of the discerning reader. I accordingly withdraw, leaving Mr. Gokhale an uncontested field now for his historical hippodrome, which might become a Gokhalian Mine of Wealth at the ensuing Delhi Durbar.

If I were not in possession of reliable facts and an authority for my statements, I would perhaps have apologized for hurting Mr. Gokhale's feelings by describing King Yudhistir as an "Inveterate" gambler, but when I made that assertion, I was ignorant of the fact, that, that King was Mr. Gokhale's ancestor. I have no reason to deny the precedent of the existence of my ancestor (as Mr. Gokhale seeks to suggest) because Jacob was an honourable man, who toiled 21 years to earn his wives and a bit of property (see Genesis, chapter 29, and so on) while King Yudhistir gambled, wife, brother and kingdom, which unlike Jacob, he did not acquire by his own efforts.—And with regard to Mr. Gokhale's question regarding the word "Hindostan" if Mr. Gokhale objects to my reference to "Auber," I refer him to Mr. T. Maurice's "Indian Antiquities," Vol I. p. 231, which I quote as follows:—

"Mr. Halbred, however, on the contrary, asserts that Hindostan is a word entirely of Persian origin equally unknown to the ancient and modern Sanscrit, that the terms universally used for Hindostan, in the Sanscrit language are Bhertekhund, a word derived from Bherrut, one of the first Indian Rajas. [not Yudhistir!] whose name was adopted for that of the Kingdom and Khund, a continent or wide tract of land . . . and that it is only since the era of the Tartar Government that they have assumed the name of Hindoo to distinguish them from their conquerors, the Mussulmans. Maurice refers to "Halbred's preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws' page 22. Mr. Wilkens 'likewise affirms that the term Hindoo and Hindostan are not to be found in the Sanscrit Dictionary. Maurice, continuing, says that "Mr. Halbred, on the subject of the Sanscrit language, never stands in need of collateral evidence to support his assertions; otherwise Sir William Jones's additional authority might here be cited who says the natives call Hindostan Bharata, from 'Bharat, one of two brothers, whose father had the dominion of the whole earth. . . . (See Asiatic Researches Vol. I, p. 419.) I have no further time to waste on this subject, but if Mr. Gokhale wishes to know something more he can find it in the six penny primers.—Yours, etc.

A. M. JACOB.

Waterloo Mansions, May 16.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED. B. G.]

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, in the Trust Office, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Board presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Engineer regarding the

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE BUDGET INTRODUCED.

No Fresh Taxation.

VETO BILL PASSES THROUGH THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

There is much activity in political circles at present.

In the House of Commons the third reading of the Parliament Bill is being taken, while the House of Lords are discussing the second reading of Lord Lansdowne's Reform Bill.

There has seldom been such indifference in the City on the eve of a Budget statement. Confidence prevails that there will be few changes, though the removal of the protective duty on cocoa is considered certain. It is practically impossible to insure in this connection. Most speculation centres round tea and sugar.

There is likely to be a most lively discussion on the question of the payment of members.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Budget was introduced to-day. No fresh taxation is imposed.

LATER.

In his Budget statement, Mr. Lloyd George said that the combined surpluses from the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 amounted to £5,607,000. the Revenue from sugar and tea, alone, was below the estimate. This was due to poor harvests and increased prices affecting consumption.

He proposed to take from the surplus one and a half millions for sanatoria, a similar amount for the development fund, a quarter of a million for the Uganda Railway, harbour and water supply loan, and apply the remainder to the redemption of debt,

Mr. Lloyed George announced that members of Parliament would be paid salaries of £400 a year. The Ministers would be excluded. The innovation would cost a quarter of a million.

Lord Lansdowne's Bill.

The House of Lords was crowded to-day for the second reading of Lord Lansdowne's Reform Bill.

Lord Lansdowne said he did not submit his proposals as a substitute for the Parliament Bill, but as a complement or supplement to a Parliament Bill, dealing with the relations of the two Houses; at the same time one, he hoped, conceived in a very different spirit from the Government Bill. Nothing was further from the thoughts of the Opposition than that the Bill should form the subject of a kind of transaction between the parties, by which the Government would accept his proposals if the House of Lords accepted the Parliament Bill.

Lord Morley, in reply, said the Bill was based on party machinery. A party majority seemed inevitable. The Bill was an enormous step in advance, but it gave neither stability nor simplicity. What the Government wanted to know was the relation of this Bill to the Veto Bill. It was the first business of the Government to carry the latter.

Dealing with objections to the Bill, Lord Lansdowne did not despair, though the difficulties were great, of arranging for the representation of the other great religious denominations besides the Church of England.

The Bill, said his Lordship, was a serious attempt to solve admitted defects.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Interest in the debate centred round the attitude of the "backwoodsmen." Earl Bathurst alone openly opposed Lord Lansdowne, declaring that reform was unnecessary.

Lord Willoughby de Broke thought that the present House was the best possible. He had an unquenchable belief in the hereditary principle, and would have liked Lord Lansdowne to tell the Liberal peers to go to perdition; but he was willing to look the situation in the face and support Lord Lansdowne in his attempt to find a House, that would meet with public confidence.

The Parliament Bill.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The third reading of the Parliament Bill was taken in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Asquith said the Opposition were profoundly mistaken in thinking that popular hostility to the House of Lords was due to aversion to the hereditary principle. The Opposition wanted a second chamber, working in the same spirit as at present under more presentable conditions and less obtrusively one-sided, with the hereditary principle deleted.

The Prime Minister declared "We are quite contented with the principle, where, as in the case of the Monarchy, it performs efficient functions in the constitution."

Mr. Asquith reiterated the intention of Government to undertake the reform of the House of Lords in the present Parliament. There was a large field for co-operation and agreement in this difficult and laborious task, but their duty was first to pass the Veto Bill.

Mr. Winston Churchill, concluding the debate, said the Bill would certainly be passed without condition of addition.

LATER.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Veto Bill by 362 to 241.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Veto Bill will be read for the first time in the House of Lords to-day.

The announcement of the division figures on the third reading in the House of Commons was greeted with tremendous cheering.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL

The King and the Kaiser at the Opening Ceremony.

MOST IMPRESSIVE FUNCTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

Enormous crowds assembled round Buckingham Palace to-day, in brilliant sunshine, to witness the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial. members of the German and British royal families proceeded on foot from the Palace, around the memorial, to the dais looking down the Mall. They were received by Lord Esher, Chairman of the Memorial Fund, and members of the Executive Committee. Lord Esher presented the address, and after the dedication by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the King touched a button and unveiled the memorial, amid artillery salutes.

The King and the Kaiser were in uniforms of Field Marshals, with the ribbon of the Garter.

The forecourt of the Palace was a brilliant spectacle, filled as it was by guards of honour, massed bands and Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. The royal salute was given as the royal procession moved towards the dais, Military and Naval detachments, with overseas detachments, were formed in quarter column, the representatives of the Dominions and Crown Colonies took up prominent positions beside the memorial, near ambassadors and distinguished guests.

The King's reply to the address dwelt upon King Edward's interest in the memorial. His Majesty also paid a tribute to the skill of the sculptor and architect of the memorial. "The memorial," his Majesty said, "had revived the lustre and fame of the happy age of British history, when simple virtues of the Queen had comforted the hearts of nations."

"The Dominions and Colonies," the King continued, "which grew vastly in prosperity and strength during her reign, whose loyalty centred ever more directly in her august person, have, in every quarter of the globe, united to enshrine her memory. This monument represents tributes of more races and regions than have ever before combined in a common purpose. It is a deep satisfaction to me and my family that my dear cousin, the German Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, is present at this historic ceremony. His Imperial Majesty is the eldest grandson of Queen Victoria, whom he always loved and venerated. His presence and sympathy during the last days of her life, will never be forgotten by me or my people. Strong living ties of kingship and friendship unite our thrones and persons, and the nation rejoices that he shares in the unveiling ceremony."

In conclusion, the King prayed that the monument might ever proclaim the glories of the reign of Victoria. No sovereign ever reigned so long over so many millions, no woman was ever loved so well.

A march past of the troops before the Sovereigns concluded the ceremony.

THE OPIUM TREATY WITH CHINA.

Question about non-Indian Drug?

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Colonel Yate asked what precautions would be taken under the Opium Treaty with China to prevent opium from other countries reaching China while the supply from India was stopped.

Mr. Montagu replied: "The Secretary of State understands that measures takea by the Maritime Customs, in connection with China's undertaking on the occasion of the agreement of 1907, in regard to the import of Persian and Turkish opium, are still in force."

SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

Deputation to Board of Trade.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, received a deputation of ship-owners and the Parliamentary Committee, regarding Colonial Legislation affecting merchant shipping.

It was urged that if the suggestion made at the Imperial Conference in 1907 of a periodical Government survey were carried out, it would disorganise the whole shipping business. It was stated that it was absolutely impossible to have tramps ready to meet standards at every port, therefore the colonies should support their request that shipping should be regulated by Imperial legislation and by nothing else.

Mr. Buxton promised to do his best in discussion with the Colonial delegates to arrive at conclusions, unprejudicial to their interests.

THE KING AND THE MUSIC-HALL.

LONDON, MAY 16.

King George has cancelled the music-hall command performance in Edinburgh, in consequence of the recent fire at the Empire Music-hall. His Majesty hopes that later there will be a suitable opportunity for such a performance in London.

BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Rev. Corbett Knight has been appointed Bishop of Gibraltar.

Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons for the refreshment of members and their guests on Coronation Day and the day following. Accommodation will be provided for 2,000 persons.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE CELEBRATION.

Irritation over an Omission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, MAY 16.

Considerable indignation prevails here at the action of the Festival of Empire in deleting the pageant depicting the defeat of American invaders. To avoid wounding American susceptibilities, Mr. Borden, leader of Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, opposed the vote for the Festival until a better explanation of the action was forthcoming. He pointed out that the Americans were preparing to celebrate Perry's victory in the Great Lakes War in a flamboyant style,

Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, said that the Government had cabled for an explanation, and would intimate to the Imperial Government that the Canadians did not favour the omission, and would suggest a change of programme accordingly.

[In order to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of Americans, especially in view of the present good relations, the Canadian Committee of the Festival of Empire had eliminated Canada's principal contribution, a pageant depicting the defeat of American invaders at Chateau Gay, by a handful of Canadians by means of a clever ruse. This action was understood to be the result of an exchange of cablegrams with Washington.]

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

Official Expression of Pleasure.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Reuter's correspondent with the German Emperor is authorised to state that the Emperor and Empress are especially gratified at the cordiality of their reception in London. The idea of the visit originated with King Edward, who wished that as many of his relations as possible should attend the unveiling of the memorial to Queen Victoria. Consequently the Emperor was doubly pleased to accept King George's invitation. The visit must have the happiest results as regards the relations of the countries and their Sovereigns.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Trust to be Dissolved.

WASHINGTON, MAY 16.

The United States Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of the lower court in the Standard Oil Company case, holding that the Company violated two sections of the Anti-Trust Law, and ordering that the Trust be dissolved within six months.

The case was first argued before the Supreme Court in March, 1910, and was re-argued in January 1911.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in ordering the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust within six months, is largely discounted by the markets and comparatively has had slight effects upon business.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Rebels Capture Pachuco and Commit Excesses.

LONDON, MAY 16.

While both sides are talking of peace, the Mexican rebels have captured Pachuco, the most important silver camp in Mexico. They have dynamited Government buildings, opened jails, sacked the two largest banks, and looted business houses.

REMAINS OF PRE-HISTORIC MAN.

Reported Find in Jersey.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The teeth and implements of a Neanderthal man, the earliest race known in Europe, have been discovered in a cave at St. Brelades, Jersey. The bones and teeth of a woolly rhinoceros and of two varieties of horse were also found.

FAR EASTERN POLITICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 15.

The Tsar has received Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador to Japan, in audience at Tsarkoe Selo.

MADRID, MAY 15.

The Foreign Minister and the Japanese Minister have signed the Hispano-Japanese Treaty of friendship and commerce.

OTTAWA, MAY 16.

The Minister of Finance will move a resolution in the Dominion House of Commons, providing for two years' extension of the present tariff arrangement with Japan, and to allow negotiations for a specific treaty, if such be deemed advisable.

THE CORONATION AND SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In accordance with the King's wish, school-children will have a week's holiday during the Coronation.

In bestowing on M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, the order of Alexander Nevsky, the Tsar writes:—"Your many-sided activity in the highest administrative sphere, permeated by zealous care for the advantage of our dear fatherland, has won for you my complete goodwill." His Majesty signs himself "your respecter, Nicolai."

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Chartering of a Liner.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. McKenna, in reply to Mr. Haddock, said there was no provision in the Navy estimates to cover the chartering of the P. and O. Liner "Medina," in which King George will make the voyage to India.

"HONOURABLE" MEMBERS.

The Title of the Indian Legislator.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In reply to Colonel Yate, with reference to the proposal to extend to Indian ex-Members of Council the privilege of retaining the title of "Honourable" granted to colonial Members of Council, Mr. Montagu, the Under-Secretary for India, said the case of Indian officials was not analogous, and that Lord Morley after full consideration was not prepared to move in the matter.

FINE COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Fine Cotton Spinners' Association announces a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, the same as in 1909, but placing a much larger sum to the reserve. The amount carried forward is also increased.

LANCASHIRE COTTON WEAVERS.

A Crisis Threatened.

LONDON, MAY 16.

A crisis threatens the weaving industry in the Lancashire cotton trade, by the determination of the unionists to take action against non-unionists. The employers regard it as a most important matter, as a question of principle is involved. Both sides are well organised.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION FUND.

Lord Lansdowne's Interest.

LONDON, MAY 16.

At the invitation of Lord Lansdowne, the Council of Education Fund for Europeans in India will meet at Lansdowne House on the 24th instant when the secretaries will submit a report and the delegates their plan of campaign.

CANADA AND THE BAHAMAS.

OTTAWA, MAY 16.

Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, yesterday, informed the Dominion House of Commons, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while in London, would discuss with the Colonial Office, the admission of the Bahama Islands into the Canadian confederation.

A LABOUR BOYCOTT.

WASHINGTON, MAY 16.

The Supreme Court has quashed the sentences of imprisonment passed in November, 1909, on Mr. Gompers, president, Mr. Mitchell, vice-president, and Mr. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labour, for contempt of court in connection with the Labour boycott of stove manufacturers.

MOSQUE OF OMAR INCIDENT

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 16.

The Governor of Jerusalem has been recalled in consequence of the incident of May 9th, when an excavating party entered the Mosque of Omar.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Baroda Prince's Good Form.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Gaekwar of Baroda's son playing for Oxford against Surrey, made twenty in the first innings. He played sound cricket.

MYSORE SANDALWOOD THEFT CASE.

Examination of Bombay Witnesses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 16.

In the Sandalwood Theft Case, pending trial before Mr. C. Devaraj Urs, Special Magistrate at Hassan, advocate Mr. Venkateslah on behalf of the accused, moved Mr. Wetherall, District Magistrate, for the issue of a commission on the Bombay Magistrate for the cross-examination of some of the prosecution witness who did not appear in obedience to the Court summons. The prayer was refused as the accused could not be removed in custody outside the Mysore State. Six of the prosecution witnesses contradicted themselves in cross-examination. On the motion of Krishnarao, C. I. D. Inspector, who is prosecuting the case sanction is accorded to prosecute the cartmen for perjury. The District Magistrate referred the perjury case to the Magistrate of Saklaspur with instructions to try the case at Hassan.

RIPON HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

New Wing to be Added.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, MAY 16.

The Punjab Government has decided to add a wing to the Ripon Hospital which is estimated to cost over Rs. 65,000. The Government of India will contribute their share and so will the local Municipality. It will be called the "Dufferin" ward.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Mr. Weston's Examination Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 16.

In the Midnapore Damage Suit before Mr. Justice Fletcher, to-day, the examination of Mr. D. Weston, former District Magistrate of Midnapore, was concluded. The witness was in the box for nearly a month. His cross-examination began on 26th April and the publication of his evidence had led to contempt proceedings against the "Bengalee" and the "Patrika". At the conclusion of the cross-examination, Mr. Dutt asked him about two exhibits.

Mr. Dutt—Your evidence is that one is a copy of the other.

Mr. Weston—I have already said that.

Mr. Dutt—It is no use losing your temper.

Mr. Weston—I am not losing my temper and it is no concern of yours even if I do. I very strongly object to your remarks like these in reference to me,

Mr. Dutt—I must ask you to be respectful, Sir. I submit Mr. Weston has no right to answer counsel like that.

Mr. Gregory—I submit counsel has no right to make that statement. Mr. Weston has been giving his answers in a most respectful manner.

Mr. Dutt—Not at all.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

At the Police Court, to-day, before the Chief Magistrate, Babu Lalit Mohan Ghosal surrendered to a warrant issued against him at the instance of Pannalal Mukerjee on a charge of cheating by means of a false cheque. The defendant is the Manager of the Captial Life Insurance Company and his pleader who prayed for the withdrawal of the order of warrant said that his client is a very respectable man and was lately manager of a bank. The complainant's pleader in objecting to the application said :—"The man, I am instructed to say, is a so-called political agitator and a bogus company promoter. He has issued false cheques right and left."

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to enter into a recognisance bond of Rs. 200 and to appear on the 27th instant.

VICTIMISING EUROPEANS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16,

Complaints in which certain well-to-do Europeans living in Russell Street have been victimised by an unknown man of Bengali-like appearance and wearing Bengali costume, having reached Mr, Penny, Deputy Commissioner, a warning has been issued to the public against the man and to make him over to the nearest police station or constable. The man in the name of Bishop College Hockey Club collects subscriptions. but the Principal denies having authorised any such collection.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Calcutta Reception Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

A meeting of the Royal Reception Executive Committee will be held this evening to elect a president for the Pageant Committee. The *Patrika* hears that a movement will be set on foot for the purpose of submitting a requisition to Sir Edward Baker with a request that, as president, His Honour should be pleased to convene a meeting of the general committee to consider the advisibility of asking the president of the Executive Committee to resign his post.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTED BY A MOB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

On Monday evening a European named Frizoni was cycling down Dhurumtolla Street, when his way was blocked by a number of youths. They paid no heed to his ringing of the bell and Frizoni was forced to dismount. A scene of some violence ensued, words led to blows and Frizoni was attacked by the mob. One of the youths threw a glass at Frizoni and a severely cut him on the face. Lathis were also used and Frizoni's arm was broken.

HINDU MYSTERIOUSLY KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The Police are enquiring into a strange case in which an aged Hindu while passing along Manicktolla Street sustained injuries caused by a brick which was thrown at his head. He regained consciousness after three days in the Medical College Hospital and died on the fourth day, being at his own request removed to his house.

CALCUTTA STREET ROWDIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The Commissioner of Police had before him yesterday an instance of a remarkable case of lawlessness in broad daylight in the heart of the Indian city. A party of men some alleged to be "gondas" or professional rowdies while returning from Khandah after the "Phooldole" festival quarrelled, when under the influence of liquor, near Cornwallis Square. The fight ended in a Mahomedan being stabbed in the body. Two men are under arrest.

THE LATE DR. SYED ALI BILGRAMI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 16.

At a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Lucknow, resolutions were passed expressing deep regret at the death of Dr. Syed Ali Bilgrami and offering condolence with the bereaved family.

HONOUR TO AN ARCHITECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Mr. Walter Mackinon, architect, has been elected a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Formation of New Controlling Body.

For several football seasons in Bombay the necessity has been discussed by those most interested in the game of a properly constituted football association on this side of India, to exercise a more strict control over clubs and competitions than has been possible under prevailing conditions. That laxness has been permitted in various matters is a well-known fact, but it has been impossible to lay the entire blame upon the responsible organisers, for in the absence of a central controlling body, they were in many cases powerless. It is, therefore, good news that a new association, which it is intended shall be the ruling authority on football played in Bombay and its neighbourhood, is well on the way towards formation. A memorandum of association (which we append) has been approved by the committee of the Harwood League—consisting of representatives of the various clubs concerned—and by the committee of the Rovers Club, which has for so many years run the popular Rovers' Tournament. The scheme has the full support both of Mr. P. R. Cadell, President of the League, and Mr. Justice Russell, President of the Rovers' Club, and it is now only necessary to get the consent of a general meeting of the club—consent which is practically assured—before calling a meeting to launch the new association with all the assets in its possession of the two older organisations.

It is proposed that the association shall be known as the Western India Football Association, and it will be governed by a council consisting of trustees and members representing affiliated clubs. It is already receiving the support of the Bombay Clubs, and it is hoped, when it has become firmly established, that all regimental teams within its area up-country will become affiliated. The organisers are anxious to create a strong body, which will be able to raise the standard of play as well as exercise an effective control over the game. The Association also intends to take power to promote athletic sports meetings. It will of course be affiliated with the authorities at Home and will work in conjunction with the Indian Football Association at Calcutta. During the coming season the Harwood League competition the Rovers' Senior and Junior Tournament. and the running matches held in connection with the senior tournament will be held under its auspices, and for this purpose the Association is to take over the property of both the old organisations. This represents about Rs. 4,000 in cash, stands and fixtures, and a number of trophies, viz., the Harwood League Cup, the Rovers' Senior Cup, the Rovers' Junior Cup, the John Haig Senior Shield, the Charles Brown Junior Shield and the Leslie Cup.

The Association will thus commence work with a substantial cash balance and one of its objects, towards which it will hope to do something at an early date, is the improvement of its ground. At present the Cooperage, which is the principal football ground of Bombay, compares very badly with the grounds in other parts of India, such as Calcutta and Simla. Under certain conditions the Association will also consider the erection of a pavilion, which is very badly needed, especially as most of the matches are played in rainy weather. There is at present no dressing-room accommodation on the ground, and a large number of players therefore have to go home from their offices to change. This, in many instances occupies a good deal of time, and the commencement of matches is often delayed on this account.

REFEREEING AND REGISTRATION.

The questions of competent refereeing and of the registration of players are the two questions on which most complaint has been made. These will both be taken up by the Association and will be dealt with by similar methods to those adopted at Home. The appointment of referees, has been made hitherto in Bombay without any system whatever, and many of the gentlemen who have given up their time to officiate have not unfortunately shown an adequate knowledge of the game. Only in fact in the Rovers' Tournament, for which a special referee was employed from up-country, has the refereeing been satisfactory. The fault by no means lay entirely with secretaries. They had to do the best they could with the material at their disposal, and on many occasions they had nothing more than the bare statement of the man concerned by which to judge his qualifications. The new Association intends to undertake the examination of referees and to appoint a committee to deal with refereeing in general. Before the committee can be appointed, however, an examination must first be held in order to give its prospective members their qualification. This will have to be either a written examination set and judged by the Referees' Association in England, or an examination conducted by recognised referees from other parts of India. After this a committee will be formed to hold future examinations, pass referees and appoint them to matches. Several gentlemen have expressed their willingness to undergo examination, and it is hoped that there will not be much difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of referees, who have satisfied the required test.

As regards registration, some clubs have largely depended upon men, who have come down from up-country to play for them or even players picked up haphazard on the ground, neither of whom could be regarded as genuine members. It has not been unknown for new players of ability to make a sudden appearance in a team at a match of importance, while a team, perhaps, appearing at the end of a season has shown quite a different set of faces, from those which it included at the beginning. Such a practice obviously militates not only against fair competition but against any betterment of the standard of play amongst bona fide Bombay players. The Association, it is therefore proposed, will introduce the registration system very much as it applies at Home. Each affiliated club will, at the commencement of a season, be compelled to register all players from whom it intends to select its team. The names of new players, joining a club during the season will have to be on the register for three weeks, before they are eligible to play in competitions. The Association will have power to refuse registration to a player, if they are not satisfied that he is a bona fide member of a club, and may also decline to allow a player to be transferred from one club to another if they are not satisfied that there are good grounds for the application. Another matter, again, in which they hope to institute an improvement of existing conditions, is in regard to by-laws. Few of the clubs at present possess adequate rules and by-laws. In future, it is proposed, clubs desiring affiliation to the association, will not be admitted until their rules and by-laws have been approved.

These are some of the objects which it is hoped may be realised by the formation of an Association, and definite proposals, will be laid before a meeting of representatives of all interested clubs, which will be called in a few days.

MEMORANDUM.

The following is the Memorandum of Association, which has been approved by the committees of the Harwood League and Rovers' Club :—

Memorandum of Association of the Western India Football Association, organised by the Rovers' Football Club.

1. The name of the Association to be the Western India Football Association.

2. The Association shall consist of such properly constituted clubs playing association football and being otherwise qualified according to the laws to be adopted by the Association.

3. The rules of the Association shall be the same as the rules of the English Football Association as far as applicable to India.

4. The Association shall be governed by a Council consisting of President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and four Trustees, (three selected from the present Rovers' Football Committee and one from the Harwood League) appointed for a period of five years, also one representative for each club joining the Association.

5. Each Club before being elected to the Association shall submit to the Council its rules and bye-laws.

6. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

(a) To acquire, undertake and dispense the properties and liabilities and effects and to carry into execution the duties and general objects of the Rovers' Association Football Tournament and the Harwood League, subject to the Trustees' approval.

(b) To promote the game of Association football, in every way, which the Association shall think proper, and to take such steps as shall be deemed necessary or advisable for preventing infringements of the rules and laws of the Game.

(c) To make, adopt, vary and publish rules regarding bye-laws and conditions for the regulations of the game.

(d) To provide for the affiliation of Clubs for promoting or playing Association football.

(e) To provide for the registration of Association football players and of clubs competing in any competition under the rules of the Association.

(f) To accept, take over, or otherwise acquire all such cups, shields, stands, &c., as may be approved by the Council, and to provide for their proper custody, insurance, &c.

(g) To co-operate with the International Football Association Board in all matters relating to competitions.

(h) To promote, support or assist in all or any such athletic contests or sports for which any property of the Association may be available.

(i) To provide for the registration and passing of Association football referees.

(j) To join or affiliate with any properly constituted association.

EXPLOSION ON A PETROL LAUNCH.

Magistrate's Finding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 16.

The Western Division Magistrate, in giving finding on the inquest into the death of five men caused by an explosion on board the petrol launch "Ma Sein" on March 30th, said that it was impossible to come to a definite conclusion as to the cause of the accident. He thought it was more than probably due to some one smoking in the engine-room which ignited some paper which afterwards ignited some kerosine and the heat of the fire then made a leak in the oil tank, but the death of the five men who were witnesses to the accident placed the result in a mystery. The Magistrate commended the conduct of Mr. Maitland who, at great risk had pulled one of the men from the engine room and sustained severe burns on his arms through the act.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Last Session of Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 16.

The meeting of the Madras Legislative Council just held is, it appears, the last presided over by H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley. It has been hoped, says the *Madras Mail*, that he would be able to hold a session in the new Council Chambers in the construction of which he has taken so much interest, but His Excellency found it necessary to say farewell to the Council at the meeting of yesterday and he did so in terms expressive of great appreciation of the assistance he has received from that body and especially of the spirit in which the non-official members have co-operated with the Government.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF BOYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

A strange story of the mysterious disappearance of a boy was disclosed before Mr. Penny to-day. In stating how one of his nephew was attempted to be kidnapped an old Mahomedan employed under a European gentleman said, some four or five years ago another of his nephews mysteriously disappeared from Calcutta and had not since been seen. In the present case one Kurmi, who is under arrest, offered the boy some money and new clothes and came to his employer's place to take him away. As several cases of kidnapping have occurred in different parts of the town, the police suspect him to be implicated in some of them. The man has failed to render a satisfactory account of his movements for the past few days.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A MILL-HAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The report has reached the Alipore District Police of the murder of a mill-hand employed in a Kankinarah Jute Mills by four men alleged to be dressed like Kabulis. The police enquiry has not been completed and further particulars are wanting.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, gave their first dance to-night, a dinner to about fifty guests proceeded the dance.

General regret is felt in Simla at the serious illness of Mr. J. S. Bean who only retired last year from the Alliance Bank. It is gratifying to learn that there are evidences of improvement at present.

DISPENSARY COMPOUNDERS ASK FOR MORE PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 16.

The compounders of the civil dispensaries in the United Provinces have forwarded a petition to the Government asking that their highest grade of pay be raised to Rs. 30 equivalent to the starting pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and that the rate of promotion be increased.

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

New Registrar Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 16.

Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillay, M. A., B. L. and L. L. B., (London), has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in succession to Dewan Bahadur P. Ramachandra Rao who becomes Collector and District Magistrate of Nellore.

EDUCATION IN THE FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, MAY 16.

An influential committee has been formed at Peshawar for promoting Mahomedan education in the Frontier Province and establishing an Islamia College there.

GERMAN NAVAL POLICY.

Fleet a Peril to the Nation's Power.

NEWSPAPERS are discussing a new publication from the pen of Captain Hartwig Schubart, under the title "The German Fleet a Peril to Germany's Power."

The author, a well qualified army officer, is a survivor of a once large school which regarded the Fleet idea and agitation as dangerous to the empire's land strength. Some time ago he published a pamphlet in which he argued that two German army corps would more effectively influence a campaign than the whole existing Fleet. In the present work he reasons that Germany's shipbuilding is based upon a confusion of ideas, in which the real nature of any future struggle has been left out of account.

Captain Schubart first examines the official reasons given for German fleet-building. He denies that the Fleet has had anything to do with Germany's commercial development; and shows that the greatest maritime expansion took place before the present age of intense warship building. Next he attacks the official theory that the Fleet, having attained its present strength, is beginning to secure Germany peace against England. To this argument he answers that England did not attack at the time when Germany's Fleet was much smaller, and when victory would have been easy. The popular belief that England desired to destroy Germany's trade is untenable. Nevertheless, says Captain Schubart, Germany's Fleet has been built for the contingency of a war with England alone. It cannot affect the issue of a Continental war, and there is no prospect of a German war with any oversea Power except England.

THE FLEET USELESS.

For such a war, the author holds, the German Fleet is quite useless in its present or any hoped-for future proportions. Even without a Continental ally England could certainly crush German resistance on the high seas. That being so, the fleet cannot play the role expected by Germans of defending German commerce. Defence of commerce could be secured only by gaining command of the seas. The "fleet rather endangers our commerce for its existence is the only circumstance which could cause war with England. The peaceful development of our oversea trade could never bring about a war."

On the question of coast defence, Captain Schubart holds that shore fortifications, torpedo-boats, etc., are what is needed, in default of a fleet strong enough to beat the enemy on the high seas.

Captain Schubart reasons that in case of war England would not do Germany the service of closely blockading the German coast, thereby wearing out and exhausting her forces. The British policy would be to close the whole North Sea, leaving Germany the alternatives of seeing her oversea commerce stopped and annihilated or of sending her battle-fleet to certain and useless destruction. She would be driven to the latter choice. The result would be the complete loss of her fleet, without either securing protection of merchant ships or of protection of coasts. The German theory that even such a victory would cost England too dear is not accepted by Captain Schubart. "The losses which would be suffered by England's naval power would bring about no weakening of her position."

FALSE REASONING.

Captain Schubart does not believe that there is any danger of war with England on any grounds except the irritation caused by the present naval rivalry. For that reason, he holds, it is false reasoning to represent the German Fleet as a necessary defence. As a defence it is insufficient, and it is itself the only cause why a defence should be needed. The apprehension that England would go to war merely to destroy Germany's commercial competition is baseless, and any such design would be impracticable:

"If we take away from England the possibility of making the threat presented by the German Fleet into a moral justification for war, then such action by England (attacking Germany's commercial competition) would be taken by all Europe as a threat for its trade, and through economical measures England would be forced to peace. At present, however, England would be acting very unwisely to destroy her best clients, that is, as long as we do not too heavily burden her finances by our naval competition. Our fleet, therefore, is no instrument of peace, but on the contrary a danger to peace and the stronger it is the greater the danger. We have no right to assume that England will commit suicide by allowing our fleet to grow until it becomes a real peril. To sum up: our battleship fleet is supposed to be merely defensive, but it is the cause of England's unfriendly policy, and will make a decision by arms inevitable. Too weak to protect our commerce, it will cause merely its destruction."

DANGEROUS ARMY ECONOMY.

The anti-Fleet arguments are not made from the usual Pacifist point of view. Captain Schubart's complaint is that the present heavy shipbuilding is causing a weakening of Germany's position on land, and therefore generally imperilling her strength in case of a continental war. He holds that Germany's international position has become unsafe in proportion as the Fleet has grown; and declares that a really dangerous economy has had to be shown in the Army proposals of the present year:

"The expenditure on the army has grown correspondingly to the increase in its strength and the general rise in prices from about £34,000,000 in 1901 to about £40,500,000 in 1910; but the expenditure on the marine has grown in the same time from £9,750,000 to £21,700,000, and, as shown above, it has grown needlessly. If the growth of the Navy had been at the same rate as in the case of the Army, it would only have been £11,600,000; in 1910, or £10,000,000 less. . . . We should have had only 32,000 men serving in the Marine in 1910 and we should therefore have had 136,000 men more in our reserves for filling up the Army in time of war. As the Marine has taken particularly strong and healthy men, we should have been able to do without the same number of soldiers who are only on the margin of physical efficiency."

Naturally, this wholesale condemnation of the Fleet policy has not evoked much approval; but it is interesting as an indication that the once general disapproval of the Fleet policy in Army circles has not altogether died out.

SURGICAL TRIUMPHS.

Remarkable Transplanting Operations.

Details of remarkable operations in the domain of transplantation are being given before the German Surgeons' Congress sitting in mail week in Berlin.

The transplantations reported were of skin, membranes, tissues, nerves, bones, and even of articulations. Professor Kuettner, of Breslau, reported that he had replaced part of a femur, including the joint, with similar parts taken from a corpse. The patient died from a tumour some time later; and a post-mortem examination showed that the united bones had grown together perfectly.

In two other similar cases the patients were alive and well. Professor Kuettner expressed the opinion that it will henceforth be regularly possible to transplant sound articulations from corpses.

Professor Lexer of Jena, who is described as inventor of the above-mentioned method oft ransplantation, gave an account of another triumph in this domain. He introduced to the Congress a lady patient who had attempted suicide by drinking sulphuric acid, and who had seriously burned and constricted the œsophagus. Dr. Lexer constructed an entirely new œsophagus out of intestine and a piece of outer skin and grafted it on instead of the injured organ. It reached from the pharynx to the stomach and proved completely successful, the patient being able to swallow solids and fluids without difficulty. This is apparently the first time this operation has been performed, as several other surgeons present gave accounts of unsuccessful attempts.

Professor Lexer summed up the achievements attained in transplantation. No complete organ or entire limb has yet, he said, been successfully transplanted.

Dr. Laewen, of Leipzig, reported that he had cured the falling of the underlip which resulted from facial paralysis by implanting free bones into the lip. Another case reported was the replacing with ivory of the damaged parts of an under-jaw. Experience, it was stated, shows that the horn of animals is specially suitable for replacing bone-parts.

SCHOOL OF TO-MORROW.

Ideas on the Education of the Future.

"ABOUT three hundred articles have been submitted in response to the New York 'Word's Work' invitation of explanations of what the school will do for the boy and the girl of to-morrow in contrast with what the school did for the boy and girl of yesterday.

"There is," says the Editor, "a practical unanimity of opinion shown by these three hundred educational writers, who range from college professors to teachers of country schools, that the school will get greater and greater emancipation from 'method' and theory, will pay less heed to dogmas of 'intellectual discipline' and memory work and examination tests and all such things, and that it will drive ahead more directly towards training the young for the life that they must lead and the work that they must do.

SOME IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS.

"The prevailing opinion is that nothing will be lost in this change. Intellectual discipline, culture and all the old aims will be served better because they will be directed in channels that more directly interests the young, and that much will be gained by making the school a part of life and not something apart from life. There is no mistaking this drift, which is strong enough to warrant being called an educational revolution. The old pedagogy has lost its fight against those who would make the school a more practical preparation for life.

"A schoolmaster of distinction and long experience whose aid was sought in making a judgment of these articles has drawn the following conclusions from his reading of them. 'Education was never in America, so strictly taken to task as now. The bulk of the year's speeches and articles are more than mildly corrective, they are dissentient, remonstrative, iconoclastic. It is the school men themselves, from class teachers to State superintendents, who are railing traditional usages. From the chair of education in the colleges and the investigators of endowed foundations issue the most disconcerting suggestions that the time-worn assertions of old educational theorist do not stand the cold trial of statistical or investigative research.'

THE SCHOOL OF YESTERDAY.

"Of the 'three hundred papers,' says the editor, "submitted to the 'World's Work' by men and women teachers, school officials, physicians, settlement workers, and parents, practically every one attacks the schools of yesterday and concedes that the abuses exist little abated in the schools of to-day.

"The most frequent charges are: too few brains used in meeting present day problems; mental laziness content with unthinking subservience to educational form, too much system, too much shell, too little meat, wooden methods unlocated responsibility, no connection between good service and good play, local politics in management. Remarkable is the repetition that the boy or girl of to-morrow must be the centre of the school system; their natures, their capacities, their needs, determining what the school exercises shall be. The school shall be for John and Mary. It is not that now. Every essay takes up health, demanding it as primary, asserting it to be considered an afterthought in most school procedure to-day."

THE UNIVERSITY OF HARD KNOCKS.

The winner of the first prize in this educational contest was Mr. A. D. Dean, chief of the division of Trade Schools in the New York State Education Department. He thus describes how his own father went to the University of Hard Knocks.

"My father sent me to a school of yesterday so much that I very nearly missed an education. It was this way: he had laboured so hard to obtain what he called 'an education' that he was afraid I would be missing one, if by any possible chance there was any let up on the books. Somehow he forgot that his splendid health, his sanity of vision, his capacity for work and his wholesome attitude toward life resulted from a contact with other educational forces than the schoolhouse, and that the very hardships of his boyhood constituted in themselves an educative process.

"WE CONSERVE THE WHOLE BOY."

He held two degrees—M.C. (master of character) and M.I. (master of industry) from what was then the largest fitting school in the land—the University of Hard Knocks. I suspect that it had a curriculum unrivalled by the schools which I attended. It began in a good New England home managed by thrifty and sterling parentage. Its course in farm chores had plenty of exercise and contact with Nature. Its spelling bees, husking parties, and church suppers furnished wholesome recreation. In fact, my father had in one way or another all the essentials of the school of to-morrow—physical and moral training, vocational education and direction, contact with nature and directive recreation.

"The school of to-morrow," he adds, "will have over its door 'We conserve the whole boy.' The watchword of the school of yesterday has been We preserve the entire course of study.' Those who managed the schools of yesterday thought that children were created for the exemplification of the curriculum. In the schools of to-morrow the controlling motive will be that the curriculum is arranged to serve the needs of the pupils. In place of machine operatives in the factory of instruction we shall have teachers who believe that they are rendering the right service when they teach boys and not merely subjects. I inquired once of a group of teachers what they taught. One said mathematics; another replied English; still another science; but the fourth—God bless the little prophetess—merely said, 'Please, sir, just boys.'

"The school of to-morrow, standing for health and joy in labour, will not have its work interrupted by an excess of holidays and vacations. In fact, the educative process will be so wisely distributed between the work done in the school and the home that every day will be both a holiday and a work day, the school simply adapting its occupations to the requirements of the season.

THE TEACHER A CRAFTSMAN.

"In the school of to-morrow the teacher will be a master-craftsman. He will be the artist and not the machine hand. He will take the human clay and fashion it into its various shapes rather than dump it in a common mould between the levers of tradition and uniformity. He will have before him as his model the image of the perfect man of tomorrow—sound, accomplished, and beautiful in body; intelligent and sympathetic in mind; reverent in spirit, and productively efficient. The teacher and man-to-be-pupil will be ready to place these qualities at the service of the social purpose of to-morrow.

"You ask what is this social purpose. It is the increase not alone of material, but of human wealth."

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.

A correspondent writes:—The White Paper that has been issued giving the number of commissions granted by the War Office to men serving in the ranks of the British army requires a certain amount of elucidation. In its present form it is capable of considerable misunderstanding. It states that from the year 1885 to the year 1910, 1,945 commissions were given. It does not explain, however, that this number includes all the honorary commissions given to riding masters and quartermasters, and also all the direct commissions for which the shortage of officers created by casualties during the South African War was responsible. As a matter of fact the most instructive entry in the White Paper is the statement that during the past year ten non-commissioned officers were promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and that all other promotions in the year were honorary and thereforethe equivalent of warrant rank. The truth is that this matter of promotion from the ranks is only another aspect of the wider question of the cost of a military officer's life. Most men prefer to be promoted to the honorary positions of riding masters and quartermasters rather than to receive equal rank with the officers who have graduated through the military schools. In the former appointments, although the honorary officer has all the privileges of rank, yet he is not expected to carry out the social demands that are levied upon a commissioned officer. He is able, therefore, to live far more economically than any other class of British officer. If a poll could be taken of the 51 non-commissioned officers who were raised to honorary commissions last year, it is doubtful if 1 per cent. of this number would have preferred to be commissioned as ordinary second lieutenants in a line regiment or battalion.

THE STRONG MAN IN TURKEY.

Mahmoud Shefket Pasha.

To-day, writes a correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette," the one strong man in Turkey whose name is on all lips, is the War Minister, and the Chancelleries of Europe are cogitating upon the threatening storms and the part which these great Arab soldier will play in the event of another revolution breaking out in the Bosphorus. There is but one answer, Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, upon whom the hopes of Turkey are centred, is made of sterner stuff than most men, and, to a sincere and enlightened patriotism, brings to bear upon his enormous task of reorganising the Ottoman Army the necessary qualifications of real capacity, remarkable tact, and high character. His power will assuredly be used in strengthening Turkey against foes internal, which are far more dangerous than any possible foreign enemy. At this moment Mahmoud Shefket Pasha, by sheer force of will, holds together the Cabinet at Constantinople. It is betraying no confidence to make known that Hakki Pasha remains Grand Vizier simply, because his loyal colleague at the War Ministry has resolutely declined all overtures to supplant him, and indignantly scouted the proposals of wirepullers.

The basis, of course, of Mahmoud Shefket's commanding position is that he is the "Fatih Sani" (the second Conqueror), for he planned and executed with skill and dexterity the military movements which preceded the deposition of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and has declined the offer of any pecuniary reward for his services. He has not only restored discipline in the Army, but, by the re-grading of officers unduly promoted under the old regime, he has actually reduced his own rank from that of Field-Marshal to General. This proof of his unselfishness has profoundly influenced the nation, as well as the younger officers of the Army. It will, without doubt, enable the War Minister to break the occult and pernicious influences of the Committee of Union and Progress, which, in spite of excellent work done in earlier days, has degenerated, so far as the central executive is concerned, into a group of Chauvinists, daily alienating from the Committee its oldest, wisest, and most honourable supporters.

THE SOUL OF HOSPITALITY.

Living quietly, without a large establishment or expensive household, Mahmoud Shefket is the soul of hospitality. A strict Moslem, scrupulous in regard to the ceremonial ablutions and daily prayers, he is tolerant to all races in the Empire, and no one can enjoy a chat without recognising how profound and wide is the Pasha's knowledge of the true need of Turkey—honest, resolute, and progressive administration. His bright, deep-set eyes sparkle as he enunciates, with careful emphasis, in a soft, clear voice, the reforms which he is determined shall be made in his own department, regardless of the personal predilections of obstructive politicians on the Budget Commission. There is no trace of bumptiousness as he tells you, whilst stroking his grizzly beard, incidents in his early life at home and on the Continent which reveal some to extent the foundations of his career. His powers of observation are remarkable. As a mathematician he has few equals. His humanity and intense love of justice, and his earnest desire to improve the lot of the rank and file of the Army, have always struck me as the secret of his popularity with all classes.

For party politics, if I may say so with respect, the Pasha has supreme contempt. He does not care for them. They irritate him. He is, nevertheless, a staunch Constitutionalist, devoted to the reigning Sultan for whom he entertains the deepest affection. But Mahmoud Shefket is not a "Parliament man." He inclines to the view that the Government would be carried on efficiently, and without friction, by a Cabinet selected by a Council of Notables, corresponding in composition to the British Privy Council in preference to a Chamber of Deputies from which many illustrious and competent advisers are absent. Yet on the occasions which he addresses the Chamber he is listened to with profound attention, especially when declaring the nature of Cabinet and Ministerial responsibility.

The very straightforwardness of Mahmoud Shefket is a puzzle to those familiar with the muddy intrigues of an Eastern city. He is unlike what one elsewhere finds in Constantinople. He avoids display and public notice, preferring, when not on military duty, to ride alone and without aide-de-camp or escort. He shuns the applause of the market-place. He certainly has no ambition to be Dictator or Grand Vizier. He begs that he may be allowed, so long as his health enables him to work, to do his duty as Commander-in-Chief. With strong convictions he has the courage to act upon them; and competent observers in Turkish circles declare that, should occasion require, his Excellency will prove to be more than a match for the "Salonica Committee group."

REMARKABLE ADVENTURER.

Daring Criminal's Career.

Heinrich Wyler, son of a Swiss merchant in the Solothurn Canton, who was recently sentenced in St. Petersburg to four and half years' imprisonment for thefts, has behind him one of the most remarkable records for adroit swindling that have ever come before a Russian Court. Variety has not been lacking, and the tale of his past life as unfolded by the police reads more like part of a sensational novel than real life.

As a boy of 17 he was publicly whipped by his father for misconduct and in a fit of rage and desperation left his home. After some few years of honest existence as a clerk in France he went to Monte Carlo, where he was successful enough in winning 15,000f. with which he travelled through Italy and afterwards Spain, gaining considerable fluency in the language of both countries. Tired of this humdrum existence, he then journeyed to Africa where he made more money by trading in ivory and also—a more remunerative department—in slaves.

On his return voyage to Italy, with some 50,000f capital, he met the Duke of the Abruzzi, who took an interest in the intelligent young man who could speak five languages, and he was eventually appointed the Duke's interpreter. Through the medium of the Duke, Wyler was introduced to the famous Professor Lombroso, who after knowing him a short time, declared that Wyler was not a fit person to be at large, as he had an intensely criminal disposition. So furious was Wyler on hearing the professor's statement that his behaviour did actually lead to his being sent to a lunatic asylum in Milan for a time; but he succeeded in escaping, with the result that his life from that time onwards has borne out Professor Lombroso's diagnosis with remarkable precision.

EXTENSIVE HOTEL THEFTS.

A series of hotel thefts led to Wyler's flight to Bucharest, where a well-known theatrical beauty fell in love with him. He lived at her expense for a time, and then, tiring of her, made off with her jewels. Assuming the title of Count Halwyl, he next succeeded in carrying out a series of remarkably daring robberies, the most sensational of which put him in possession of a magnificent diamond bracelet belonging to the wife of the Russian Ambassador at Rome. This was quite a recent affair. The lady was seated in her box, at the Royal opera, when an adjutant of the King of Italy entered, and told her that the Queen, who was in the Royal box opposite, and greatly admired her diamond bracelet, and would take it as a favour if she might be permitted to inspect it more closely. The Ambassadress entrusted the bracelet to the care of the supposed adjutant, who was Wyler in disguise, and who was not seen again in Rome.

Since that time the Russian police have been hunting everywhere for the thief. He appeared in Munich as the Marquis Rosetta, and, becoming engaged to a Russian lady, whose acquaintance he made at, fashionable ball there, subsequently disappeared, with jewellery valued at £4,000. Then, sinking lower and lower as the result of much hard drinking, Wyler was eventually caught in the act of stealing an overcoat from a restaurant.

It is stated that this extraordinary man has still a sum of about 2,000,000 francs deposited in a Swiss bank, the product of his life of swindling.

In commemoration of the anniversary of his accession, the Sultan of Turkey has pardoned 267 prisoners who were condemned by courts-martial in connection with events in Aleppo and Adana in 1909, and 79 men condemned as a result of the Albanian disturbances last spring. Over 1,000 promotions in the army are announced.

AIR BATTALION INEFFICIENCY.

Flying Ground at Farnborough.

ONE of the initial stupidities of those officials who control the fortunes of our Air Battalion, writes Chas. Grey in the "World," was to establish the flying ground at Farnborough. It was near Aldershot, it was a handy place in which to play with balloons and kites, there was plenty of society, and there was a good train service to town, in case of boredom. After all, balloons and kites are not of much account, and any kind of ground is good enough for them. So the balloon factory was built at Farnborough, and when flying machines were thought of as a military possibility, those in authority chose in their unwisdom, to make the Balloon Factory the headquarters of the Air Battalion. Now though Laffan's Plain and the surrounding country may be good enough for balloonatics, it is the worst possible place for aeroplanes, for there are hills and belts of trees in every possible direction, so that whichever way the wind is blowing it is cut up into waves and gusts. The process of learning to fly in such a district is about equivalent to learning to sail an open boat in half a gale close to a rock-bound lee shore. The Army possesses on Salisbury Plain an ideal flying ground free from obstructions, and with an excellent surface for landing anywhere inside a radius of ten or twenty miles. Officer after officer has pressed the claims of Salisbury Plain to be the headquarters of the Air Battalion, but no notice has been taken of them. Behold the result. While civilian pupils and a few soldiers who are flying for fun have got plenty of flying during January-February, and March at the Bristol School on Salisbury Plain, the net amount of the military flying at Farnborough has been a few insignificant flights by Captain Burke and a civilian employe at the Balloon Factory named de Havilland and the result of these flights have been the very complete smashing of their two machines each of which has had to be practically rebuilt at the expense of the few thousands alloted to the Air Battalion. Doubtless Captain Burke and Mr. de Havilland might become very fair fliers in a short time if they had the chance of practising over decent country, but it is simply wasting their time and the nation's money to keep them fooling about at Farnborough. Two of the latest additions to Air Battalion, Captain Fulton, of the Gunners, and Mr. Barrington-Kennett, of the Guards, both really keen and experienced fliers, have been kept playing with balloons and manlifting kites for quite a considerable time, because the only available aeroplanes were in a chronic state of disrepair.

THE FACTORY HANDS' WORK.

The factory hands are not distinguished for very prompt or intelligent work. It took them weeks to repair the "Military" Farman after Captain Burke had his smash with it. Yet at the Lanark Aviation Meeting, when Captain Bertram Dickson and I broke up his Farman, he set to work with two British workmen, a French mechanic, and the Frenchman's wife who stitched up the fabric of the planes, and with that crew he practically rebuilt the machine between the Tuesday afternoon, when we had the smash, and the Thursday midday, when he was flying again. This in itself shows what can be done by a man who is willing to work, and may also, perhaps, help to explain why Captain Dickson is in the service of the "Bristol" Company instead of in that of the nation. Another serious indication of inefficiency recently came to my notice. It may be remembered that in March the War Office bought a tried and trusty Howard-Wright biplane which Mr. Watkins had been flying at Brooklands. The E. N. V. engine in that machine was designed to run at the speed of about eleven hundred revolutions per minute, and at anything between that and a thousand it was doing good work. We could always tell whether Watkins was happy or not by looking at his revolution indicator when he was testing his engine before starting. If it showed over 950, we knew he was in a good temper. If it showed 1,100 he was overflowing with joy, for that meant that he had power to spare, and could do anything he liked with his machine. Sopwith used an exactly similar engine for his grand flight from England to Belgium, and for months afterwards used to take one or two passengers up with him at Brooklands. Now he is taking the same machine and the same engine to America with him, because he knows it is all right, and that run at its proper speed, it is quite reliable. That knowledge, however, was not enough for the staff of the Balloon Factory. Perhaps they did not know it, for one never sees any of them where any real flying is being done, and they may have erred in pure ignorance. When the Howard-Wright machine arrived at the factory, the engine was fixed on a test-bench and the clever people in charge proceeded to run it at fifteen hundred revolutions a minute—i.e., at 50 per cent. more than its proper working speed—for five hours. At the end of that time things began to happen, and the engine stopped with its inside fairly well wrecked, and absolutely ruined for working purposes. Then they sent to London for someone who understood the engine, and explained that they carried out the test "to see what would happen."

As the result of satisfying the curiosity of some civilian understrappers, (a) the officer-aviators are deprived of the use of a machine which was in perfect flying order, and which is a far better and safer machine than anything they have got at present; (b) a piece of Government property valued at some hundreds of pounds has been ruined; (c) no one is a pennyworth the better, because the test only proved what any of us who are really intimate with flying machines and their engines knew months ago. On the whole, it seems a fairly high price to pay for the education of men who are presumably drawing their salaries because they are supposed to know something about engines. There is no evading the truth: our Air Battalion is beginning badly. The wrong men are in charge in many places. The ignorance displayed in the purchasing of machines and in the conditions under which they have to work is lamentable. Just as one sees the cleverest men in our Navy leaving to take jobs with shipbuilders, who use their knowledge to build ships for foreign navies, so we shall have military aviators who ought to be national assets joining private firms or "chucking it" in disgust. Captain Dickson, of the Gunners, is with the Bristol Company. Captain Herbert Wood, of the Lancers, a magnificent flier, has joined Vickers-Maxim. Who will be the next to go?

STRANGE LIBEL ACTION.

In the Dublin High Court on April 21, before three Judges an order was made setting aside the liberty given by the King's Bench to issue a writ outside the jurisdiction against Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Limited, for an alleged libel published in "Pearson's Weekly." The plaintiff was John Rowan, of Dublin, and the paragraph complained of was as follows:—"The Mystery of the Four Johns. In November 1899, four men set out for Canada from Dublin bound on a mission of wholesale murder. Their names were John Walsh, John Nolan, John Rowan, and John Merna. All four men were members of an oath-bound secret society called the Clan-na-Gael, which is an offshoot of the old Fenian Brotherhood, with branches or lodges all over the United States and Canada. Although they were all ostensibly engaged in the perpetration of what, if it had been successfully carried out, would have resulted in the most colossal crime of modern times, there was considerable difference in their temperaments and dispositions. John Walsh and John Nolan were honest fanatics, hating Britain with a bitter hatred, and willing to risk even their own lives in order to injure her. Like most fanatics, too, they were brave. Rowan was honest enough according to his lights, but he was chicken-hearted, and after he arrived in Canada and learnt exactly what it was that was required of him, he refused to have anything more to do with the scheme, packed up his traps, and returned to Ireland. The fourth man, John Merna, was not really one of themselves, but was a British secret service agent. Walsh found this out presently through a misdirected letter, and shot him dead in a room they shared together, afterwards alleging that the affair was the result of an accident." Counsel for the defendants stated that ul imately Walsh and Nolan attempted to blow up the lock-gates of the Welland Canal with the intention of devastating the country for miles around. They failed in that attempt were arrested, and sentence to penal servitude for life. The only connection between the John Rowan spoken of in the article and the John Rowan of the present case had been made by the plaintiff himself, who said he was the same man. He stated in an affidavit that he was on the steamer with the other persons named in the article, but that he had no connection with them, and that the statement with reference to himself was absolutely false. On receiving his disclaimer the proprietors of the journal accepted his statement and published an apology. The Court discharged the order as stated.

"NERVES."

A Royal Physician's Remarkable Statement.

"I feel nervous—all on end—as if something were going to happen."

How often does one hear these words, or something very like them, for a sensation of nervousness is one of the commonest troubles of modern times.

While the body's own wonderful remedial power would undoubtedly rectify this condition if the cause were known, few people are able to discover this cause, or to give the necessary care and attention to eliminate it. The result is that they get worse instead of better.

Happily, for such people there is a perfectly simple, healthy and lasting means of overcoming and banishing these nervous symptoms which may take on an infinite variety of forms. This is Sanatogen, the great revitalising tonic-food which has received the written endorsement of over twelve thousand doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe. Sanatogen contains organic phosphorus in exactly that form which it exists in the brain and nervous system. The result is that the phosphorus which is always deficient in theee nervous conditions is immediately absorbed and assimilated by the nervous system which, at once, begins to act in a perfectly normal manner.

If, on the other hand, these nervous conditions are ignored they may, in time, lead to Neurasthenia with all the misery and morbid despair that term implies.

Dr. E. Persichetti, Physician to H. M. the Queen Mother of Italy, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in several cases of Neurasthenia, with the result that in every case the nervous symptoms were greatly diminished. I am convinced that Sanatogen is a valuable food-tonic to restore lost strength."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MYSTERIES OF THE ROSICRUCIANS.

Secret Chiefs and Strange Rites.

REMARKABLE evidence was given in mail week, in the King's Bench Division, when Mr. Justice Scrutton and a jury concluded the hearing of the libel action brought by Mr. George Cecil Jones, an analytical chemist of Great Tower-street, City, against the "Looking Glass" Publishing Co., Ltd. and its editor and printers.

The plaintiff alleged libel in a series of articles entitle "An Amazing Sect," in which charges were made against Mr. Aleister Crowley who had been expelled from the Rosicrucian Order. The "Looking Glass" accused Mr. Crowley of immorality. "Two of Crowley's friends and introducers," continued the article complained of "are still associated with him—one, the rascally sham Buddhist monk, Alan Bennett, whose imposture was shown up in 'Truth' some years ago; the other a person of the name of George Cecil Jones, who was for some time employed at Basingstoke in metallurgy, but of late has had some sort of small merchant's business in the City.

When the Court adjourned on Tuesday, in mail week, Samuel McGregor Mathers under examination by Mr. Schiller, for the defence. Referring to Mr. Crowley's expulsion from the Rosicrucian Order, the witness now said that he was expelled because he worked against witness, and also on account of his moral character.

Cross-examined by Mr. Simmons (for the plaintiff), Mr. Mathers admitted that he himself was christened in the name of Samuel Mathers.

You assumed the name of McGregor!—Yes, in 1603 the name was forbidden to be used under pain of death.

Your name in 1603 was McGregor—(laughter)!—Yes, if you put it that way.

You have called yourself the Chevalier McGregor!—No (emphatically).

Have you ever suggested to anybody that you have some connection with James IV. of Scotland? I do not understand what you mean. Of course every Scotsman of ancient family must have some connection with James IV. and other Scottish kings.

Have you any occupation?—That is as you like to take it. I may say that for a man of no occupation I am probably the busiest man living. (Laughter.)

You have no profession or business?—I have given the best years of my life to the work which your friends have stolen.

What work is that?—The establishment of the Rosicrucian Order. It required a knowledge of many languages and an enormous amount of work.

SECRET CHIEFS.

There are others who assert that theirs is the true Rosicrucian Order!—Yes, that is why you have two other forms of it. "Rosicrucian" was a general term used to indicate the order, which was a secret one, added the witness.

How many members are there in the Rosicrucian Order?—I refuse to give you the actual numbers. There are more than 200.

In answer to further questions, witness said that there were secret chiefs, but he was the external head of the Order, and exercised administrative powers. There were secret chiefs with whom he was in communication, but he was sworn not to reveal their names.

Witness admitted that he had expelled members from the Rosicrucian Order, but declined to say how many, though counsel suggested that he had expelled fifteen at one time. He had known the plaintiff for some time, and was on terms of friendship with him until he backed up Mr. Crowley.

Counsel was proceeding to put questions with regard to Alan Bennett, when the Judge interposed with the remark. "This trial is getting very much like the trial in 'Alice in Wonderland.'" (Laughter.)

Mr. William Migge, a merchant, of Eastcheap, said he attended the first seance conducted by Mr. Crowley at the Caxton Hall, which had been described in the "Looking Glass." He paid five guineas for the series of performances. He did not like the performances, and asked his money back.

Mr. Schiller: Is the account in the "Looking Glass" an accurate account of what took place?—So far as the sketches are concerned I think they are pretty accurate.

Witness added that he did not think the performance was worth the money. The performances were supposed to be rites and rituals based on mysticism and planetary spirits, and that sort of thing. The one he attended had something to do with the planet Saturn.

SATURN INVOKED.

The Judge: What was Saturn being invoked for?—I do not know, but I think each performance had a bearing on a particular planet.

Dr. Berridge, of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, called on benalf of the defendants, said he was a member of the Rosicrucian Order. About 1900 there were ugly rumours about Mr. Crowley, and witness spoke to him about them. Mr. Crowley in reply, said the police could not find out anything about him for more than eighteen months or two years back.

Witness said he did not like to repeat all that was said before the ladies in court.

The Judge: Any ladies sitting in this court are beyond scruples of that sort.

This concluded the evidence for the defendants.

Mr. Schiller then put in as evidence many of the works written by Crowley including the "Holy Aspirations of Adolescence" and "The Mother's Tragedy." The subject matter was described by a reviewer as being treated in a revolting fashion.

In summing-up the Judge said he proposed to leave four questions for the consideration of the jury.

Were the words complained of defamatory of the plaintiff, and, if so, were they substantially true? Were the statements so far as they consisted of opinions, fair comment on the facts and what damage had the publication caused the plaintiff.

The jury answered the first three questions in the affirmative and the Judge gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

Indifference appears to be the attitude of French working people towards the old age pensions scheme. Appeals by the Paris and provincial authorities for the necessary details have met with little response. In Lyons, where about 40,000 persons are affected, only 4,000 or 5,000 declarations have been made, and similar reports come from other industrial centres.

THE LADES' CORNER.

WOMAN'S SUBTLE CURIOSITY.

It is not what woman knows that worries her, writes Elizabeth of H in the "World," it is what she does not know that proves the irritant in her otherwise smooth life. Furthermore, woman must find out things—that is her nature; just as fish were born to swim, so were women to detectivise, not necessarily unkindly, or with any real object in view other than the mere gratification of knowing that which she has not been told. Women do not pay much attention to replies given them; their thoughts are concentrated on the questions they will not ask, but all the same are determined to have answered, their curiously formed minds warn them in some vague way that to ask would hinder instead of help them gain the knowledge they are so keen after, therefore wits are brought into play, and tongues rattle on, the latter not to gain information, but to disguise the fact that it is being sought after. Tactful people are sadly scarce, and even if a man does happen to possess tact, he keeps it all to look the part and impress outsiders with. Now were he only wise enough to use this undeniable virtue in the bosom of his own family his life would be as peaceful as a star in the sky. For instance, what man, when, he intends introducing a friend of his own to his wife, does not eulogise that friend? "Look here, my dear, I wish you would ask the Smith-Jones's to stay for a couple of days," the husband will suggest. "Smith-Jones's, Smith-Jones's, I seem to know the name, but cannot call the people to mind; who and what are they?" "Jolly good sorts, especially her," he enthuses, to the entire disregard of grammar or tact; "he's not a bad little sort really, but a bit of an ass; got pots of money—his father made it out of tins or jams or something with labels on, I am not sure exactly what. I've known 'em, or at least him, for years; sure you'd like 'em, better ask 'em for a week."

SIMULATED DISINTERESTEDNESS.

"And Mrs. Smith-Jones, when did you meet her?" The question is asked with the most disinterested air in the world. Her husband thinks she is scarcely listening to his reply, and as she is not looking at him, he would be amazed and puzzled to learn—first, that his expression changed and a tender smile or smirk played round his lips secondly, that the expression caused Mrs Wife's eyes to glint and her conclusions to come together with a snapping "Ah, ha, so "that" is the way the wind blows, is it? I shall certainly ask these Jones-Smith people down and see for myself. In a flash these decisions are notched in a brain cell, and without appearing to do so, she listens avidly to all her husband is saying: not a word, not an intonation is lost on her. Poor, silly, ignorant blunderer, he thinks he is making a good impression in Mrs. Smith-Jones instead of the reverse—"So you see, my dear, I am sure you are bound to like her," he winds up his eulogy with. "I do not see how I could fail to do so or how I would dare not admire her if she is all you say," laughs Mrs. Wife. "Let me see, she's beautiful, or at least not strictly beautiful, I think you compromised, but rather like a goddess in height and figure, lots of common-sense which means she has shown an appreciation of you, rides like a bird, golfs like a professional, plays Bridge with the best of 'em, and—and what other divine qualities did you say she was blessed with?" laughingly, mockingly. "Oh, hang it all, old girl, don't rot a chap; upon my word you women are all alike, you can't bear to hear another woman praised, and you scent a rival in every feminine name that falls from a man's lips. I don't care, don't ask 'em down if you don't like, they're nothing to me." "Poor old thing, it was a shame to tease you," soothes Madame Diplomat; "of course, we shall enjoy having these Smiths down to stay. I'll run up now and send them a most gushing invitation. By the way" (carelessly, just as she is about to leave the room), about how old did you say your friends were? I want to know, so that the people we ask to meet them may be of a congenial age." "Oh, about my age, I should say, that is, he is somewhere just over thirty; she is much younger, of course. By Jove, you know, her hair is the most wonderful colour; extraordinary, never saw anything like it, a sort of reddy-gold that those artist chaps go dotty about."

LACK OF TACT.

Poor, foolish man, he had told his wife all the things he wished her to particularly note about the lady. Of course, when the Titian-haired beauty arrived, it took her hostess a very short time to discover that the Titian tint was purchased in bottles, that her past was dubious, her age over forty, and her manner loud. Had her husband that tact which is more precious than a strong fist he would have gone about the matter in quite a different way, he would have mentioned his old friend Smith-Jones, and grumbled—"I suppose we'll have to ask his wife as well; beastly nuisance; she is a big, large, loud-voiced, uninteresting sort of person with red hair." The result would have been that his wife would have come to him indignantly to inform him of all the facts he had not told her about—"That poor darling, Mrs. Smith-Jones, she's far from uninteresting, and has any amount of good qualities. Upon my word, you men are abominable; the way you abused that poor darling just because she happened to marry a friend of yours," &c., &c. And in every incident in life it is the same story: woman likes to ferret out things for herself; only then is she satisfied that she is learning the truth, and another reason, may be, is to show how clever she is, how hard it is to hoodwink her.

WHO WAS LULU?

A man was killed in a railway accident a short time ago; in his pocket was discovered an unaddressed letter. It turned out to be a love-letter written by himself to someone whom he called Lulu—his own wife's name was Mary. Eventually the letter fell into the widow's hands. Her first thought, instead of being one of indignation, of grief, or anger, was summed up in the half-unconsciously uttered thought "Now, who was Lulu?" Unless the poor thing can discover who Lulu was, not grief, but unsatisfied curiosity is likely to kill her. Like a puppy dog with a slipper, so is woman with a piece of news: she likes to shake it and twist it, and tear it to pieces, and find out just exactly why and how and when and where. Man does not care a hang; if he is told a thing he will gossip about it, oh, yes, but he will as a rule rest content with the information given, and will not shake it for more tit-bits to tumble out, and he is very apt to take a person's word with reference to another's character, so that, summing it all up, perhaps Nature purposely endowed woman with this especial trait, in order that she might protect poor, feeble, foolish man from his fellow-men and women.

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ENGLAND'S OLDEST DEANERY.

Apparently the deanery of St. Paul's, to which Professor Inge has just been promoted, is the oldest in England. Before the Norman Conquest, there were no Deans in this country, and the earliest of these dignitaries recorded was a Dean of St. Paul's about 1086. Previously most English cathedrals followed the Continental rule, which provided a Provost under the Abbot, and in the cathedral churches which were not monastic the Archdeacon acted as Master of the Ceremonies, and head of the Chapter under the Bishop. After the Conquest, the Dean became the head of the Chapter, corrected offenders, regulated the services, and during vacancies in the See took charge, with the Chapter, of the temporalities of the Bishopric.

THE LATE MR. T. ARMSTRONG AND "TRILBY."

While studying at Paris, under Gleyre, the late Mr. Thomas Armstrong was, the "Manchester Guardian" points out, intimately associated with George Du Maurier and the group of students on whose experiences "Trilby" was founded. In that work, however, he does not, as a matter of fact, appear, though he has often been identified with "the Laird"—in reality the water-coloured painter T. R. Lamont. Two other notable members of the party were Whistler and Sir E. J. Poynter. Armstrong, according to our contemporary, always steadfastly refused to admit that Trilby herself was drawn from life, or that anyone with whom they became acquainted could have suggested to Du Maurier more than a few unimportant characteristics.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S LAST WORDS.

The Disraelians to which Primrose Day has given currency will be appropriately supplemented by recording Lord Beaconsfield's death-bed utterance, as it was given to the present writer by the late Sir Richard Quain, who shared with the present Dr. J. H. Kidd, the distinction of attendance in the Curzon-street sickroom, and who heard the words faintly murmured with the departing breath. They were not, as has been reported, "Is there anything in the "Gazette"? but simply and much more pathetically, "I am oppressed."

A LOST ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

With the discovery of the North Pole by Commander Peary, most people lost all interest in the exploration of North Polar regions but there is much work yet to be done in the Arctic, more important than Pole-finding. Early in 1909, Captain Mikkelsen went into the Polar basin to carry out investigations in the neighbourhood of the Beaufort Sea, and as he has not returned it is proposed to send search expeditions to the north coast of Greenland, where it is thought he is waiting a relief vessel. It is known that his own vessel was wrecked last year, while he and a member of the expedition were exploring inland, and it is thus impossible for him to return until help arrives. Before Captain Mikkelsen left for Greenland in 1909, he lectured in London before the Royal Geographical Society.

THE BIRDS AND "STANDARD" BREAD.

Mr. A. C. Jackson writes to the "Countryside Monthly"—a magazine full of interest for all nature-lovers—that while feeding birds in the past winter he noticed that they much prefer the ordinary white bread to either the brown or standard varieties. "While the one is eaten up in about half an hour," he adds," the crumbs of the other two kinds are left about for perhaps two days. The arguments throughout the great controversy have been by no means all on one side, and the birds seem to be no less capricious in their tastes than some other bipeds—not feathered.

A NEW STAMP.

Stamp collectors will be interested to hear that the New Hebrides are to have a stamp of their own. Up to the present this archipelago, which is under the joint control of Great Britain and France, used the British stamps of the isle of Fiji, and the French stamps of New Caledonia. The English stamp bears the addition "New Hebrides 'Condominium,'" and the French stamp adds the inscription of New Hebrides to the country of its origin. These additional titles will no longer be used, and the value of the stamps at present in use will rise accordingly. The new stamp for the New Hebrides will be illustrated with a landscape of palms. In the left hand corners will be the French national colours and in the right hand corners the crossed rays of the Union Jack. A Scutcheon placed at the head of the stamp will unite the letters R. F. and G. R. This Scutcheon, says the "Debats," is a new tribute to the "entente cordiale."

"LA PETITE FLEUR."

The sale of flowers in order to raise money for charitable purposes has been tried frequently of late years in Switzerland, and always with marked success. In Geneva recently "la petite fleur"—a little white blossom ornamented with the red cross—was, the "Guardian" tells, sold in the streets through the whole of one wintry day by some seven hundred girls, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty, and all wearing red and white scarves across their dresses. Geneva was divided into sixteen districts for the purposes of the sale which was thoroughly well organised, and pursued with such vigour that by evening nearly £1,200 had been raised, contributed mostly in five, ten, and twenty centime pieces, though many generous passers-by gave several francs, and one as much as a hundred-franc note. The money was needed to purchase a motor-ambulance for Geneva, and only £720 was the sum required. The cost of the ambulance has thus been much more than covered. "Little flowers" have also been sold in other Swiss cities for charitable purposes.

THE BIRD WATCHERS.

One is glad to hear that the work carried on by the watchers' fund of the Royal Society for birds becomes more important and extensive every year. The business of the watchers is to prevent the modern collector, who stops at nothing but forcible prevention from raiding the grounds of rare species. With these men, who are, so to speak, on point duty, are associated the inspectors sent from the head office, either to investigate the depredations of bird-catchers and their colleagues of the bird-shop, or to follow up special cases where breaches of the law have to be frustrated or brought to light: As in former years, Scotland, the Shetland Isles, and Wales have demanded a considerable share of the fund, for the protection of such species as the sea-eagle, peregrine, carriers, great and Arctic skuas, common, lesser, and roseate terns, whimbrel, merganser, phalarope, and diver. The Shetlands alone engaged the services of six watchers during the breeding-season, with good result. Searching investigations, conducted by an inspector, discovered a considerable secret trade in legally-protected birds and eggs in Scotland. A lengthy correspondence and inquiry by an inspector were also occasioned by the illegal taking of golden eagles and of eagles' eggs. In one case six eggs were given up, and were sent to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and the Inverness Museum. Similarly in the North of England, in consequence of previous raids, the breeding-places of buzzards, ravens, peregrines and other birds have been protected by watchers—the Dungeness district and Kent require additional watchers. Last year the Norfolk, Kentish, and ringed plover, common or lesser tern, redshanks, mallards, teal, and shovellers hatched off their broods in safety. Useful help was given by the coastguards in Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall, and the Isle of Wight, where choughs, ravens, buzzards, and other species have been preserved.

CURIOSITIES OF THUN.

One can spend a delightful week in the queer old town of Thun (writes an American tourist), even if it were only to lounge in the hotel garden on the Aare and in the "Kursaal" at the morning and evening concerts with the fine orchestra and the diverting militarism of the bemoustached Swiss artillery that is flirted there, and the Niesen panorama spread out in view. But Thun has its curiosities—it is queer, quaint and venerable. It has a street with four "sidewalks," two in tiers on each side, so one can stroll up and down the street four times and look in different shop windows, and some of the shops have been there as long as the castle which was erected in 1182, and stands in command of the town with prodigious flights of steps leading up to it from the galleried street.

To the memory of those French consuls and officials in the diplomatic service who have been killed whilst in the exercise of their duties abroad, a black marble tablet has just been erected at the Quai d'Orsay. Twelve names appear, beginning with those of MM. Levacher and Piolle, who were blown from the mouth of a cannon by the Dey of Algiers, and concluding with that of M. Severin-Haitce, massacred in Tonking in 1886.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

DEFINITION OF A TRUE CRITIC.

One of the things that mark off the true critic would seem to be the possession of a literary intuition of the nature of that "reverence" which Shakspere describes as the "angel of the world," the function of which is to "make distinction between great and small." Not that he is for arranging the poets in an order of merit, but that he perceives clearly enough the difference between a poet who is great and one who is less great to avoid associating their names in such a way as would even suggest equality between them. He is a minor critic to whose outfit such an element is lacking, if indeed, there is not underlying truth in Armstrong's wooden lines which declare that he is no critic at all.

"But he, enfranchised from his tutor's care,
Who places Butler near Cervantes' chair,
Or with Erasmus can admit to vie
Brown of Squab-hall of merry memory,
Will die a Goth, and nod at Woden's feast,
The eternal winter long, on Gregory's breast."

Some twenty years ago Paolo Bellezza complained of the practice of English critics of that time of bracketing the names of Dante and Tennyson as if the two were on a level of greatness. And justly, for, granted that there is a vein of thought and feeling common to both and that Tennyson's work bears mark of a minute and sympathetic study of Dante, yet to equate them is to say that Mont Blanc is as high as Everest. In the same way there is an obvious comparison to be drawn between the "Iliad" and the "Song of Roland" indeed, the latter has been called the "Iliad of the Middle Ages." But the exclamation "La Chanson vaut l'Iliade" is one for which M. Leon Gautier has long since done penance. In such cases the confusion is explicable, if not excusable, but there are writers who cannot commend a sequence of love sonnets by some minor poet without comparing them to the "Vita Nuova," nor praise a pretty enough bit of poet's corner verse without saying it reminds them of Homer's account of the parting of Hector and Andromache.

AN ERROR OF DISPROPORTION.

A similar error of disproportion was committed the other day by someone who described Blair as "the Ecclesiastes of Scottish literature." Now what do we associate with Ecclesiastes? We look upon it as one of the greatest writing in one of the greatest literatures of the world. In it we are admitted into the secrecies of a great spirit tormented by the problems of life and setting forth his experience in a language of unparalleled gloom and splendour which culminates in a passage descriptive of the closing scenes in life which is one of the noblest prose poems in English speech. And what do we associate with Blair? Well, kindly critics who make a special study of eighteenth-century literature can still find a kindly word to say of the "Grave," but for those who can afford only to read poetry where they can find it at its richest Blair is buried in his own "Grave" and the "Grave" itself is buried in oblivion.

MRS. GRUNDY'S ORIGIN.

Mrs. Grundy, is much in evidence in these days, and one of the interesting things about her is her origin. Of those who know that she originated in Thomas Morton's "Speed the Plough" how many have read the play that bears that name and which was first produced on the Covent Garden stage, 8th February, 1800? It was received, we are told, with "marks of the highest admiration." Genest's comment is—"On the whole this is a pretty good C." Indeed it was acted forty-one times, a good record for those days. It had many elements of popularity. It gave scope for good comic acting in many of its situations and in much of its dialogue. It has a bit of a plot and the interest is sustained until the end. The hero is of the type which Steele impressed upon the eighteenth-century stage—a sentimental, "noble" chap. He is ignorant of his parentage, distressed at the fact, and, after visiting a wounded peasant, says: "I found him suffering under extreme torment, yet a ray of joy shot from his languid eye, for his medicine was administered by a father's hand, it was a mother's precious tear that dropped upon his wound. Oh, how I envied him!" A question as to his "family," and he turns aside in an "agony of grief," such is his "sensibility." Moreover, the English stage at that time was so unreal that what seem to us gross improbabilities would cause little uneasiness in the auditorium. Thus the comic baronet has married a girl who was formerly maid in a farm kitchen and is henpecked. She surprises him by telling him that she was previously married, and is in turn surprised when her first husband turn up alive and well. The baronet, thus released, cuts a comic caper. The wicked baronet has the murder of a brother on his conscience and the knowledge that he has lost his patrimony at Continental gaming tables to one Morrington. Now it proves that the brother is not murdered; he is indeed Morrington, who has set himself to win the estates in order to keep them in the family. The best of the characters is one Ashfield, a farmer full of strange oaths—"Drabbit it." "Odds dickens and daizeys"—and it is Dame Ashfield who talks of Mrs. Grundy. The latter never appears upon the stage, but is the wife of an adjacent farmer, and is to Dame Ashfield a sort of objective conscience and the final authority on all matters of propriety. "Be quiet, wool ye!" says the the farmer to his wife; "always ding, dinging Dame Grundy into my ears—What will Mrs. Grundy say? What will Mrs. Grundy think?' Canst thee be quiet, let us alone, and behave thyself praty!" It is odd to reflect that the only thing by which this play is now remembered is by the name of one of its characters who does not so much as figure on the list of "dramatis personæ."

GENEVA'S NEW THEATRE.

Like the more advanced towns of our own country Geneva has now a theatre on the modern plan, and a year's experience has proved that the undertaking is to be a success. The minds of the citizens have broadened out a bit since the time when the shadow of Calvinism still lay dark upon them and D'Alembert could write—"On ne souffre point de comedie a Geneve." It is odd nowadays to think of the tact and detour which the philosopher had to exercise in trying to persuade the Swiss city to adopt a theatre. It is like the serpent tempting Eve. He addresses it on its weak side, its love of virtue. The citizens naturally he argues wish to avoid for their young people the contagion of the love of dress and the loose living which are said to go with actors. But could not a few civic enactments make such excesses impossible? If so, the citizens would benefit. They would be able to develop their taste and yet retain their virtue, and thus unite "the severity of Sparta with the politeness of Athens." The actors also would benefit. Their reputation would rise and their reproach vanish, with the result that there would flock to them men and women of standing who are anxious to go upon the stage but are debarred by the moral laxity, real or supposed, of the actor's life. Geneva would thus have the best troop of actors in the world, and would set an example which the other nations of Europe would not be slow to follow so that "a little republic would have the glory of having reformed Europe on a point more important perhaps than is generally thought." These reasonings did not convince the citizens, but they called forth from Rousseau that "Lettre sur les Spectacles" which, with its brilliant passages and its charming digressions, is one of his most perfect writings. Time, however, has been on the side of the lest showy writer, and M. Ernest Fournier is running "La Comedie" with success in the birthplace of Rousseau.

R. L. STEVENSON'S WORKS.

It is in the fitness of things that the new collection of R. L. Stevenson's work should bear the title "Swanston," that of the lowland clachan, with the cottage "looking to the hill," the summer residence of the Stevenson family, where, in his youth, the Exile of Samoa spent many happy days. "The road goes down through a valley," wrote "R. L. S." in describing the village, "and then finally begins to scale the main slope of the Pentlands. . . . The neighbourhood about the time of lambs, is clamorous with the bleating of flocks, and you will be awakened in the grey of summer mornings, by the barking of a dog, or the voice of a shepherd shouting to the echoes. This, with the hamlet lying behind unseen, is Swanston."

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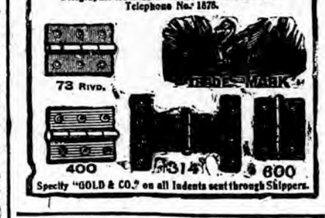

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for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.
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HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

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Acts like a charm in

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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/3.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Insist on having it.

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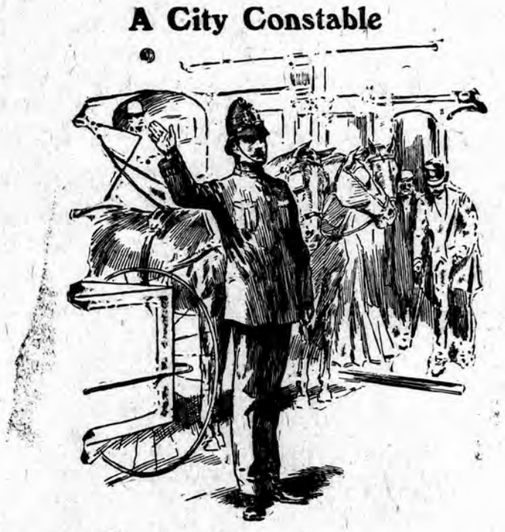

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

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Price in Great Britain, Bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite, after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured, without the less pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15days' treatment.

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Blitor or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

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For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

For Skin—black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and other inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the Oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the proves and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Mottwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tarsee Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS,

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs,

8th September, 1910.

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It is twice as good

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.

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ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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